

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1833.

NO. 27.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON

PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of July, 1833, the 1st number of a monthly publication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE,

Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN

FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED

QUARTO COPPER PLATES,

the various departments of Natural History, each to contain from four to ten distinct figures, ranging from 30 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

1. VERMES & ZOO-PHYTES,
2. BOTANY,
3. MINERALOGY,
4. VEGETABLE ANATOMY,
5. GEOLOGY,
6. MINERALOGY,
7. MINERALOGY,
8. MINERALOGY,
9. MINERALOGY,
10. MINERALOGY,
11. MINERALOGY,
12. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied by a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it contains, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either of tiresome length, or technically written, but that all may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms of nature to her votary yields," by the power of pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings is so valuable, we may confidently promise, can for years be offered to the public at so cheap a price. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually, to the man of taste, the student, the student in Natural History, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt; while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or travel. "The Book of Nature," without taking more than the book-shelf or the closet, will unfold to us the congregated curiosities of the whole globe. The increased taste for this study, which we have of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and utility.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged, at great expense, to conduct the work; their united efforts, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the work represented will be models of elegance and neat drawing, it will form a work for consultation for the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the education of their practice. In short, it will be a work to the capacity and fitted for the use of every person in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the beginner; for the one a book of reference, for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about six months it will be completed; it will be a permanent work, so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the work will be greatly enhanced, thus making the price on the side of those who now come forward to patronize an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS. The Book of Nature, will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engravings in each number, making about 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain from five hundred to a thousand separate figures. The price will be \$3.00 per annum. Agents or clubs remitting will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers 30 cents, to be paid when the work is received, previous to subscription. Address (always free of postage),

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.

No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume.

Mary's County Court.

March Term, 1833.

ORDERED, by the Court, That the Creditors of Edward Spalding, a petitioner for benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, and appear before the Court, to be held at Court House, Saint Mary's County, on the 1st Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent Trustee for their benefit.

By order,

JO: HARRIS, Ck.

True copy,

JO: HARRIS, Ck.

St. Mary's Cty. Court.

Sm.

April 18.

FOR ANNAPOLIS,

EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

The Steam Boat MA-

RYLAND, will leave

Baltimore for Annapolis

every Sunday morning,

starting at nine o'clock

from the lower end of Dugan's

wharf, and return to the upper

end of the wharf at six o'clock.

Passage to

and from Annapolis, 21

cents. Children under 12

years, 10 cents. N. B. All baggage

at owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S COMPLETE WORKS.

A **SPLENDID**, complete and uniform set of all the works of this celebrated writer ever yet published, together with a biography of his life, his correspondence, and miscellaneous writings never yet published in this country, is about to be issued in numbers by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, of New York. The whole work will be comprised in 48 numbers; each number will contain as much matter as two volumes, and will be furnished to subscribers at the unprecedented low price of 37 1/2 cents each, payable on delivery, which will be equal to only 18 1/2 cents a volume; an amount less by one half, it is believed, than they were ever sold, even at auction.

Persons owning part of the works will be furnished a sufficient number of these, if wished, to make them complete.

Considering the low price at which the work is furnished, and the means that have been taken to enable almost every family to be furnished with them, (which will be explained to any one), the subscriber hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Specimens of the work can be seen at the Bookstore of W. H. Lucas, 110 Baltimore street, and at E. J. Conner and Co. Calvert street, opposite Barron's Hotel. The undersigned can be seen every day from 2 to 3 o'clock, at his residence, Barnum's Hotel.

R. K. MOULTON,

Agent for Scott's works.

N. B. Any person or persons who will procure ten subscribers, and forward the amount of subscription to the undersigned, free of postage, shall be entitled either to one set gratis, or the proportionate amount in cash. Four numbers are already published—each subscriber will therefore pay \$1.50 on subscribing, the balance on each number as delivered. All communications to the undersigned to be post paid.

R. K. M.

May 2.

\$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the farm of the late John

Andrew Grammer, deceased, in Anne

Arundel County, about the 10th April instant,

a Negro Man, slave, by the name of

GEORGE,

About five feet four or five inches

high, forty years of age,

black complexion, and has lost

several of his upper fore teeth;

said fellow is well proportioned, and upon ex-

amination will be found to have a peculiar flat

head; his clothing consisted of full country

cloth of drab colour, and coarse shoes, which

he will no doubt change for others, having

plenty of other clothing of good quality.—

George has acted with great ingratitude; the

whole of the slaves of the said Mr. Grammer,

were directed to be sold under an order of the

Orphan's Court of Baltimore county, and in

order that they might have an opportunity of

providing situations to suit themselves, I had

furnished each one with a printed paper, stat-

ing the terms, &c. upon which they were to be

disposed of, which was a moderate valuation

of the inventory price; the whole of the others

provided themselves with such situations as

they chose, and have been disposed of, except

GEORGE, who no doubt has aided himself

of the printed paper with which he was

furnished, and has made his escape. I will give

Fifty Dollars reward for apprehending said

fellow if taken in the State of Maryland, and

secured in any Jail so that I get him again,

and if taken out of the State, and brought

home to me in the city of Baltimore, or deliv-

ered to Robert Welch (of Ben.) in the city of

Annapolis, I will give Sixty Dollars reward,

including all reasonable charges.

JOHN HILLEN, Adm'r.

John Andrew Grammer.

AUCTION ROOM.

THE subscriber informs the public that he

has opened an AUCTION ROOM in the

lower story of his office, where he will receive

goods of any and every description for sale on

Commission, on the most reasonable terms. He

will attend to Auction Sales in the city and

county, at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM MCNEIR.

April 25.

Anne Arundel County, Es.

ON application to me the subscriber, a ju-

stice of the Orphans Court, of said county

by petition in writing of Thomas C. Donaldson,

of said county, praying for the benefit of the act

for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed

at November session 1803, and the several sup-

plements thereto, a schedule of his property and

a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can

ascertain them being annexed thereto, and the

said Thomas C. Donaldson, having satisfied me

by good and sufficient testimony that he has

resided in the state of Maryland two years im-

mediately preceding the time of his applica-

tion, and that he is now in actual confinement

for debt only, and having given security for his

appearance at court, it is therefore ordered

and adjudged by me, that the said Thomas C. Donaldson, be discharged from his confinement,

and that he by signing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in Annapolis, once a week for three successive months before the 4th Monday in October next, to give notice to his creditors, and to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, and comply with the requisites of the insolvent laws of this state.

GIDEON WHITE.

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE striking features of this periodical are, that

books are published in it in a form which allows

of their being carried by mail, and at a rate so reason-

able, that every intelligent educated person in the

community can procure them. The publisher re-

ceives from England all the new books of merit, and

from these, selections are made from the best class of

Novels, Memoirs, Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Bi-

ography. These are printed as rapidly as an exten-

sive printing office will admit, and forwarded by mail,

carefully packed so as to carry to the most distant

post office in the Union, uninjured.

This periodical commenced in October, with the

popular novel of Waldie, or the Swedes in Prague,

which cost in London six dollars; it is contained en-

tire in two numbers and a half of the Circulating Li-

brary, costing subscribers less than twenty-five cents.

This was succeeded by the Memoirs of Lavallete,

which cost the publisher to import eight dollars; it

was likewise contained in the same space and at the

same price. The sixth number commences the

travels of Mr. Vigne, costing in London six dollars; it

will be printed entire in the "Library" for at most

thirty cents! This enumeration of prices the publish-

er trusts, with the facility of transportation by mail,

will be sufficient to induce those who receive this

prospectus, to use some exertion to extend the cir-

culation of the work in their respective neighbour-

hoods, as, if encouraged hereafter as he has so far

been, it is his intention to lay before the American

public in this form all the best books which issue from

the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will

contain as much matter as 1200 pages, or three vol-

umes, of Hurd's Cyclopaedia. This volume will com-

prise at least twenty-five to thirty entire works,

printed on good paper, and with the same accuracy

as book work. It will form two volumes of 416 pages

each, well worthy of preservation for reference, and

a valuable addition to every public and private li-

brary. The publisher feels confident in stating, that the

entire 52 numbers, when bound, will sell for more

than the subscription price, as after a few more num-

bers are issued, no more will be printed than will sup-

ply actual paying subscribers.

Still further to increase the facilities of subscribers,

the publisher has added another inducement for clubs

to join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars

will be received in full for the subscription of five in-

dividuals. This deduction will pay all postage.

Those who design to patronize this new and popu-

lar mode of publishing good books, will oblige the

subscriber by forwarding their remittances as early as

practicable. A five dollar note deposited in the post

office will supply good reading to a family and circle

of acquaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this

periodical, to literary taste and education, has, from

his situation, facilities for knowing what is popular

and of high reputation possessed by few; to this he

adds a proper sense of the responsibility he has as-

sumed in catering for an extended and moral com-

munity. The publisher therefore confidently recom-

mends the Circulating Library to heads of families,

as a work which they need have no fear of introduc-

ing into any circle.

The ensuing number will contain a highly popular

novel, by the English Opium Eater.

ADAM WALDIE,

Carpenter-street, near Seventh, under the Appren-

tices' Library, back of the Arcade, where sub-

scriptions will be gratefully received.

Dec. 12

A specimen of the Work may be

seen at the office of the Maryland Ga-

zette, where Subscriptions will be re-

ceived.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the farm of Mr. John

T. Hodges, in Prince George's county,

near Upper Marlborough, on Saturday evening

25th inst. a negro man named

TOM, the property of the late

William T. Hall, deceased, of

Anne Arundel county; about

26 years of age, five feet ten

inches high, of a dark complexion,

and a little round should-

ered. The above reward will be given so

that the subscribers get him again.

MARGARET HALL, Adm'r. of

SPRING HARBOR, W. F. Hall.

June 6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from

the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county,

in Maryland, letters of administration on

the personal estate of Raphael Clarke, late of

said county deceased. All persons having

claims against the said deceased, are hereby

warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers

thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth

day of March next, or they may otherwise by

law be excluded from all benefit of said es-

tate. Given under my hand this fourth day

of June eighteen hundred and thirty three.

ZACHARIAH CLARKE, Adm'r.

June 13.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes,

from 12 to 25

years of age,

field hands—

also, mechanics

of every de-

scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well

to give me a call, as I am determined to give

HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any

purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this

market. Any communication in writing will be

promptly attended to. I can at all times

be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1832.

HORSES AND CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desirous of reducing his

stock of Horses and Cattle, will dispose

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 4, 1838.

SOUTH RIVER FAIR.

The Female Benevolent Society of All Hallowes Parish, intend holding a FAIR, on Tuesday the 30th July instant, at the Farm of John Iglehart Esq near Davidsonville, for the purpose of enabling them to repair a place for holding their religious assemblies. The ladies of the vicinity, and elsewhere, are invited to aid the enterprise—refreshments will be provided. If the weather on the day appointed be unfavourable, the next fair day thereafter will be embraced for the object.

From the Marlborough Banner.

We are requested to announce to the public that the Rev. Dr. Pise, will preach in the Catholic Church, on the first Sunday of July, when a collection will be made for the relief of the church, which is still labouring under a considerable debt.

Abstract from the Treasurer's Report to the Corporation of the city of Annapolis for the year ending April 2, 1833.

The City Revenue for the past year—Amounted to \$3792 23 viz: City tax \$5016 74—Wharfage \$352 84—Rent of Wharf \$43—Hay Scales \$80—Ground Rent \$17 22—Rent of Corp. Lot \$3—Market House \$98—License \$124 92—Interest and Costs \$39 01—Fines \$15 50.

The expenditures during the year, amount to \$3319 69, viz: For Salaries \$537 92—Sundry expenses \$196 62—Fees \$14 41—Printing \$149 50—Discount \$367 92—Commission \$229 23—Shallow Pond \$4 50—Wharf and Dock \$436 51—Pumps \$410 60—Cleaning and repairing streets \$331 94—Repairing Lamps and lighting city \$338 94—Repairs on Engines \$32 14—Com'rs. Contingent expense \$24 23—City Watch \$14—Market House \$10—Incident to health of the city \$68 25—Board of Health \$113. Balance in favour of the year, \$472 54.

There has been received viz: On account of debts prior to April 1832, \$1318 20—On account of the year ending April 1833, \$2356 19—making \$3674 39.

Disbursed during the same period viz: On account of debts prior to April 1832, \$740 10—On account of the year ending April 1833, \$2738 15—Amount \$3478 25.

The balance against the corporation April 1833 was \$3353 22. The balance April 1833 (deducting the sums ordered by the Corp. to be stricken off) \$2781 34.

Making a reduction in the public debt of \$571 88.

FOURTH OF JULY ANNIVERSARY.

The committee of arrangements announce that the Rev. CHARLES CONNELL, Pastor, D. D. has accepted the invitation to deliver an Oration, and JOHN H. CULBERT, Esquire, to read the Declaration of Independence.

Strangers and the citizens generally, are invited to attend in the Hall of the House of Delegates, to-day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The ceremonies will commence and conclude with prayer.

JOHN N. WATKINS,
Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens, to organize a committee of Vigilance and Protection, and prescribe its duties; to divide the city into wards, and appoint sub-committees to each ward, have appointed Ramsay Waters chairman of the committee—divided the town as follows, and appointed the following gentlemen (who are to compose the committee of vigilance) to the several districts.

District, No. 1.—To include all that part of the town above Vachel Severe's shop—committee—Vachel Severe, Lewis N. Sewell, and William Taylor.

No. 2.—North side of West street, Bloomsbury Square, College Green, and North side of Tabernacle street—Thomas Kamey, Chas. T. Flusser, and David Caldwell.

No. 3.—North side of West street, including Doctor street, and the space between Church circle, and Duval's creek—Daniel Hart, William Brewer Jr., and John Whittington.

No. 4.—South side of Gloucester street, including the space between said street and Duval's creek, and Hughes' row—John Miller, Thomas Duckett, and John Randall.

No. 5.—From the Church including South side of Gloucester street, to Green st., West side of Green street, and North side of Gloucester street—Basil Shepherd, John H. Wells, and Richard Swann.

No. 6.—From the Church, through School street, South side of State circle, South side of Francis street, and North side of Church street, above Claude and Hammond's upper store—W. G. Tuck, Ezekiel Hughes, and William McNeir.

No. 7.—Residue of the North side of Church street, Market Space, to Cornhill street, part of State circle, to Francis street, and North side of Francis street—J. Iglehart, George Brewer, and M. F. Revell.

No. 8.—North side of Cornhill street including Fleet street, Carroll's Alley, part of East street, and South side of Prince George's, below East street, to the Steam Mill, to include Jackstone Point, and the rest of Market space, to Cornhill street—Alexander Randall, Jas. Allison and William Goldstone.

No. 9.—East side of Green street, residue of Gloucester and Church street including Carroll's Point—Nicholas I. Watkins, Samuel Ridout and Daniel T. Hyde.

No. 10.—North side of Prince George's to Severn River including Mill's Point and the

residue of East street—Richard I. Crabbe, Henry Hobbs and Richard Sands.

No. 11.—The residue of Prince George's street to Tabernacle street, East side of Tabernacle street to Church Circle, Church Circle to School street, North side School street to State Circle, from School to East street, including part of North East street—Sonerville Pinkney, George McNier and G. Duval.

The several committees shall on Wednesday next, and every succeeding Wednesday visit, and inspect their several districts and make report at the meetings of the committee of all nuisance and other causes likely to affect the health of the city.

The committee shall meet on Friday of each week, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to receive such reports.

RAMSAY WATERS, Ch'n.

COURT OF APPEALS, 36th Term, 1833.

Thursday June 27th.

Dorsey, J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 32, Owings and Piet use of Owings, vs. Henderson P. Loe.

Judge's reversed and proceedings awarded. Martin, J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 35, Waltemeyer and wife vs. Pierpoint et al.

Decree affirmed. Stephen, J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 42, James McCreary vs. Beig. McCreary.

Judge's reversed and proceedings awarded. Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 174, Zadock Sasseer vs. Walker's Executors.

Judgment affirmed. The argument of No. 130, Caton and McTavish vs. Harriet Carroll, was continued by Johnson for the Appellee, and Toney (Attorney Gen'l. U. S.) for the Appellants.

Friday, June 28th.

Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 39, Hammerman vs. Kilbourne Trustee of Merriam's Lessee.

Judge's reversed and proceedings awarded. The court on motion, ordered, That No. 187, Elizabeth Davis vs. George Calvert et al. be taken up for argument on Friday next, the 5th of July.

The argument of No. 130, Caton and McTavish vs. Harriet Carroll, was concluded by Toney (Att'y. Gen'l. U. S.) for the Appellants.

No. 186, John Glenn vs. the Mayor, &c. of Baltimore. The argument of this case was commenced by Meredith for the Appellant, and Belt and Scott, for the Appellee.

Saturday, June 29th.

On application George H. Brice, of the city of Baltimore, was admitted as an Attorney of this court.

The argument of No. 186, Glenn vs. the Mayor &c., of Baltimore, was concluded by Johnson for the Appellant.

No. 49, Hickley, Trustee of Clagett, vs. The Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore. This case was argued by Mayer for the Appellant.

Decree affirmed. Monday, July 1st.

In No. 189, Ponke and wife vs. Henry Kemp, decided by this court at June Term, 1831, Johnson for the Appellants moved the court, to reinstate the appeal.

No. 51, The Gas Light Company of Baltimore vs. Rembrandt Peale. The argument of this case was commenced by Raymond for the Appellant, and Gill for the Appellee.

Tuesday, July 2d.

The above case was further argued by Gill, and Mayer, for the Appellee.

No. 51, The Gas Light Company vs. Rembrandt Peale, was further argued by Gill and Mayer for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 3d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Mayer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

From the Huntingdon Gazette.

HUNTINGDON INFANT SCHOOL.

An examination of the pupils in this Institution took place on the 4th ult., in the presence of the parents of the children, the managers and others assembled to witness the interesting exhibition. The audience was highly delighted with the acquirements of the children, displayed not only in reading, arithmetic and grammar, but in answering questions in the higher branches of science, in geography, geometry and astronomy. The development of intellect in the infant mind, elicited, in part, by the use of symbols, proves satisfactorily the advantages of this mode of communicating instruction to youth. It is not the least of its recommendations that all the exercises are calculated to impress on the mind a reverence for religion, and an exalted opinion of the omnipotence and beneficence of the great Creator.

A meeting of the managers of the Institution was held in the school room, in the evening, after the examination, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the plan of communicating instruction introduced and practised by the founders and teachers of 'Infant Schools,' on the principle of the use of symbols (in part) employed in conveying a knowledge of 'men and things' to the infant mind, and do recommend the system to the special regard of parents and to the unbiased consideration of all who may feel an interest in forming the minds of the rising generation, and qualifying them for the practice of virtue and useful science.

Resolved, That in accordance, not only with a consciousness of duty, but with pleasurable feelings excited by the occasion, we do, on behalf of the institution, tender our sincere acknowledgments to Miss Martha C. Welch, the instructress, for her unwearied care, exertions and ability in conducting the school.

W. ORBISON, Chairman.

WM. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

FACILITIES OF TRAVELLING.

The distance from Boston to Washington, 200 miles, may now be travelled in about 48 hours; and within three years, there is no doubt it will be passed in about 24 hours. This it is true, would seem to be rather flying than travelling; and yet there will probably be less actual fatigue in this rapid mode of performing such a journey, than there was a few years ago in travelling one tenth part of that distance.

In 1799, the news of the death of Washington, which occurred on the 14th of December, at Mount Vernon, 16 miles from the city of Washington, did not reach Boston till the 24th of the month. And the Inaugural Address of Mr. Jefferson, delivered in Washington, March 4th, 1801, was not received in Boston till the night of the 13th.

The last annual Message went from Washington to New York in less than twelve hours; the distance is 225 miles.—*Taunton Gazette.*

From the Boston Centinel, of June 27. THE PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE FROM BOSTON.

The President, Vice President, Secretaries Cass and Woodbury, and Major Donelson, took their departure from this city yesterday morning. The morning was excessively cold for the season, damp and disagreeable. But the President's health appeared better, and the party were anxious to proceed on their tour. They breakfasted soon after 8 o'clock at the Tremont House with the city authorities and committee of arrangements; after having taken leave of the city authorities, and of the ladies of the House in the drawing room, the President and suite repaired to the University in Cambridge. Here the immediate Governor of the College, the corporation and Board of Overseers, and the students were prepared for his reception.

The President was conducted to the College Chapel, where, in the presence of the Executive of the State, the Government and connections of the University, the Students and a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States was addressed and welcomed to the University in happy style, by Mr. President Quincy. The degree of Doctor of Laws was then conferred on the President in the usual manner, and he was addressed in Latin on behalf of the Students, by Mr. Francis Bowen of this city, a member of the senior class. An appropriate hymn having been sung, the distinguished guests proceeded to the Library in procession, and visited the other College buildings, and then as we learn received hospitalities at the mansion of President Quincy. The following extract from the Transcript gives an account of the President's progress to Charlestown.

From Cambridge he passed, with his suite, to Charlestown accompanied by his Excellency the Governor, and other officers of the State. He was met on his entrance to the town, by the Columbian Artillery; the Light Infantry companies, Phalanx, and Guards, and escorted to Bunker Hill.

He was conducted to a raised platform near the Monument, where he was addressed by the Hon. Edward Everett, in a congratulatory speech of about fifteen minutes duration, to which the President made a brief reply. He was then presented with a box made from the timber of 'Old Ironsides,' containing a ball thrown at the battle of New Orleans, and another thrown at the battle of Bunker Hill.

We have received from a Charlestown correspondent the following details:—Messrs. Editors:—The President of the United States and his suite, were received on Wednesday the 26th inst. at the line of Cambridge and Charlestown, by the committee of arrangements, appointed by the citizens of the town for that purpose.

The Warren Phalanx of Charlestown, one of the handsomest Light Infantry Companies in this Commonwealth, performed the escort duty, until they arrived within two thirds of the distance from the Neck to the Square, when they were superseded by the Columbian Guards. The President was then seated in a carriage with Col. Goodridge, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and of the Selectmen of Charlestown, and escorted to Bunker Hill, where the Hon. Edward Everett presented him a box containing a cannon shot and a cannon ball, the former dug up on Bunker Hill, and the latter taken from the battle field at New Orleans, with the superscription:—

'These now harmless memorials of the 17th June 1775, and the 8th of January, 1815, were presented to General ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, by the Citizens of Charlestown, on the 24th June, on his visit to Bunker Hill.'

He then tendered to him the respects of the citizens of Charlestown, and bade him welcome (in a strain of eloquence scarcely ever excelled on earth) to Bunker Hill. It was the voice of Freedom speaking through a Freeman.

From Charlestown he proceeded towards Lynn—where his arrival was announced by a salute from the Lynn Artillery, and was escorted into town by the Lynn Light Infantry and Rifle Company, and the Davers Light Infantry. The President and suite alighted at the Lynn Hotel, amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude, and shortly after he appeared on the portico, and was again saluted with acclamations. He then repaired to the hall, and partook of an elegant collation; after which the company took up the line of march for Marblehead.

At the Marblehead line, the cavalcade was met by the Committee of Arrangements, and under a salute from the Marblehead Artillery who were admirably posted on a rocky promontory, which overhung the road.

The President and suite again stopped to partake of a collation, and received the same tokens of esteem and respect, which had greeted them elsewhere.

At the Salem line the arrival of the cavalcade was announced by a salute of artillery,

and the Committee of Arrangements were ready to receive their guests. In addition to the escort of Light Infantry, the Salem trunk-men, in white frocks, were in the van, mounted on fine spirited horses. By this time the cavalcade of private citizens had greatly accumulated, and formed a dense, but animated mass, which was exceedingly imposing.

Every thing in Salem was got up in an equally magnificent style; but unfortunately for the citizens, who set their hearts on the hope of seeing their illustrious President, he was so much fatigued as to be unable to proceed through the town with the procession and witness their noble demonstrations of esteem, but alighted at the elegant mansion known by the name of 'West's House,' where he appeared on the piazza and received their generous congratulations, which were continued for the space of 20 minutes, till the efforts made by him to respond, in his usual affable and hearty style, so much exhausted him, as to render it necessary for him to retire, which he did amidst the cheers of one of the most splendid assemblages of his fellow citizens that he has yet perhaps seen congregated to welcome him.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser June 29. VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO LOWELL.

We are informed that the President and his suite entered Lowell about three o'clock on Thursday afternoon from Salem via Andover. He was received by a military escort and a very long procession composed of young women employed in the Factories, the pupils of the Schools, and a large number of citizens. The sight is represented as one of the most imposing that could be presented in N. England; the young women, numbering about 3000, being neatly dressed in white with different coloured sashes designating the different establishments to which they were attached—their countenances expressive of happiness, contentment, and independence, and their deportment graceful and modest. They were formed four deep, extending nearly a mile in length, and were marshalled by the overseers of their several rooms. After the President and his suite had passed, the Procession counter-marched and followed him into the village to the Merrimack Hotel, where he alighted.

The President seemed much interested with what he saw and heard, and made many inquiries respecting the number of people employed, their average wages, the amount of cotton worked up daily, of cloth turned out, &c. showing by his remarks that the subject of domestic manufactures had previously engaged his attentive observation. In order to show more distinctly the effect produced by the introduction of the Power Loom and extension of the Cotton business for the last twenty years, a gentleman exhibited to him a piece of British cotton Shirting, bought at a Marshall's sale of prize goods in the autumn of 1813, at eighty five cents per yard, cash. (Boston money or specie) and also a piece of American manufacture of superior fabric, which now sells for fourteen cents per yard, which is considerably less than one half what he then paid for the bare weaving of the same articles by hand.

The President examined the fabrics attentively, and satisfied himself as to the comparative qualities of the two pieces. At his desire, (all the works having been suspended in consequence of his visit) one of the Merrimack Mills was put in operation. He visited the mill and the print works and carefully examined the machinery and the process of manufacturing.

During his visit to the Merrimack Mills and Print Works, the apparatus for extinguishing fires (which is probably more effective than any other similar establishment in the country) was put in motion, and the immense power of the water wheels to which they were attached was truly astonishing, covering the different buildings with water in a few minutes by various pipes manned by the different engineers.

The President afterwards attended a public dinner at the Hotel, where he was expected to remain that night, and proceed to Concord, N.H. the next day. He appeared to be in better health than for some days previous, and even appeared less fatigued than some of his suite.

We understand by a gentleman from Dunstable that the President passed the New Hampshire line at an early hour yesterday morning.

An emigrant named Briggs, a native of Mount Rice, county Kildare, Ireland, was apprehended at Quebec on the 24th ult. on a charge of murder committed in that county in June, 1832. The individual murdered was named Kilmurry, and the crime was committed by Briggs and others in the presence of the person informing against Briggs, also an emigrant, just arrived at Quebec, and who on his landing met Briggs in the streets of that city. The cause of offence given by the deceased was stated to be working under the price of his assailants. Briggs was committed to answer to the charge.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

The following is related by Mr. Rush—'Sir Felton Harvey, aid-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington, had lost an arm in battle. Whilst one of the battles in Spain was raging, the Duke gave him an order to convey to another part of the field. Half across it, a French officer was seen galloping towards him. Sir Felton's sword hung by his side, though he could not wield it; it was his right arm he had lost, and the other held the bridle but he faced the foe looking defiance. As they swiftly drew near, the Frenchman raised himself on his stirrups, his sword uplifted. Discovering, at the very moment for the stroke, his adversary to be defenceless, he brings down his weapon in the form of a complimentary salute, and rapidly passes on. He gave his salute in silence.' This was true.

The Cholera.—We are gratified to perceive that the cholera has entirely abated at Washington. The Board of Health of that town, under date of the 25th, announce that no new case had occurred in the town or its vicinity during the preceding twenty four hours.

From the Hagerstown Torchlight, June 27. A few cases of cholera have occurred during the last week, along the line of the Canal, above and below Williamsport. We have heard of three confirmed cases, which resulted fatally; and others have been reported, whether upon good grounds or not we are unable to say.

Our town enjoys its usual good health, not a case having yet occurred amongst us during the present season.

Pittsburg, (Pa) June 25. HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Board of Health on Saturday, reported 3 cases of Cholera Asphyxia. No deaths. On Sunday, one new case. On Monday, no new case.

The Board mention that no case of Cholera has presented itself at the Hospital, during the last 24 hours, ending yesterday at 9 o'clock, A. M.

From the Louisville Herald, June 20.

We learn that the cholera is fast abating at Lexington—that no new cases had occurred within the last two days. At New Orleans, it is said, that as many as 150 had died in one day; the mortality has been great on board steamboats which have left that city. Among the deaths we notice that of Captain Joseph Meade of this city, on board the Housatonic. As yet this city is healthy, but in order to preserve its health, our city authorities ought to pursue with vigour the cleansing of the streets.

The Board of Health of Steubenville, Ohio, on the 23d ult. announced to their fellow citizens, that no cases of cholera had occurred in that town within the last 17 days.

Zanesville, up to the 24th ult. was free from cholera.

From Cambridge, Ohio, we learn by the Guernsey Times of the 23d ult. that the cholera had made its appearance in Seneca in that county. Dr. Baldrige of that place writes to the editor thus:

'We are much afflicted here at this time—cholera in its most malignant form has appeared among us—Judge Thompson died of cholera this morning at 13 minutes after 12—bad about 7 hours.'

Health of Natchez.—The Sexton (says the Natchez Courier of the 7th inst.) again reports a long list of deaths during the week ending on Wednesday morning. There have been only three deaths among our white population, by cholera—of the blacks, there have been ten deaths by cholera.

Since Yesterday morning there have been six deaths—five blacks and one white.

Port Gibson.—We have seen a letter from Port Gibson this morning, in which it is stated, that that place has been literally desolated on account of the cholera.

New Orleans.—On the 13th there were 4 deaths, and on the 14th 35 deaths.

From the New Orleans Courier, June 13. From information obtained from several respectable physicians of our acquaintance, we are enabled to state with certainty that the cholera has lost much of its intensity. We do not doubt the assertion, for those from whom we got our information are trust worthy, and have also ascertained that the precautions have not had, by far so many casualties as some few days ago. We hope our fellow citizens will keep up their spirits, and continue to persist in their precautionary measures.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer of the 23d ult. states that the cholera still lingers at that place, carrying off from four to six persons a day. The inhabitants who had fled were beginning to return.

At Paris, (Ky.) the cholera has appeared with great mortality. It is also fatal at the Lower Blue Licks, Georgetown, and Lancaster, Ky.

At Cincinnati, deaths by cholera continued to occur, but it is said 'the disease assumes no epidemic character.'

The steamboat Orleans, on her passage from New Orleans, lost eighteen passengers by cholera.

POLITENESS IN CHURCH.

'The following interchange of politeness has been communicated in a very piquant style to a Boston paper. It will, no doubt, be felt the quarter for which it is intended.

'The occupants of Pew No. 56, (marked aisle.) in the Rev. Dr. Lyell's Church, Albany street, are informed, that if they go to Christ Church, in the city of Georgia, and take seats in No. 56, they will not be turned out thereof, as myself and family were on the morning of the 9th inst.'

Mr. Burrows.—The above notice is taken from the New York Enquirer. If this fact, as above stated, (and I have no doubt of its having experienced a little of the same politeness,) it deserves a public notice, and I add the following:

If any gentleman occupying the pews in the middle aisle of St Thomas's Church, Broadway, New York, from the entrance to the twelfth pew, ever enters St. Paul's Church, Boston, he will find no locks on the pews, and further he will find that we do not allow strangers, with ladies, to stand in the aisle more than ten minutes; and that we do not suffer them to leave the Church without offering them seats, particularly when the pews are but half filled.

STANDING ARMIES.

'In whatever light we view the institutions of our own country, we can but see the immense advantages which we enjoy over the world. The labouring classes of Europe are compelled not only to pay for the support of a lazy, indolent and insolent aristocracy, and a numerous clergy, but their hard earnings are wrong from them in order to

large standing armies. The following shows the ratio which the standing armies of the principal nations of Europe and the United States bear to their respective populations. It is as follows:

Nation	Ratio
France	1 to 42
Prussia	1 to 43
Austria	1 to 67
Spain	1 to 69
Sweden	1 to 95
Denmark	1 to 115
Belgium	1 to 116
Italy	1 to 200
Great Britain	1 to 273
United States	1 to 2500

It has been estimated the standing army of France is about 5,000—its nominal population is 36,000,000. In case of emergency, this country can bring into the field a million and a half of troops, besides three to four hundred thousand exempts, ready to breast the shock of invasion or rebellion.—N. E. Rec.

FOREIGN.

EUROPE.

The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes the following additional items of European intelligence, received by the French from Havre:

ENGLAND.

The House of Commons a motion was made on the 16th of May, by Mr. Cobden, the name of Sir Robert Peel be stricken from the list of members of the privy council, in consequence of his being the author of a bill to restrict the issue of bank notes to £5 of five pounds. He was left however in a marvellously lean minority—only 17 votes being given in favour of the motion, 273 against it.

Mr. C. J. Fergusson gave notice in the House of Commons, that on the 15th of June should offer a motion calling the attention of the Government to the situation of Poland, and engagements entered into by the treaty of 1815, in relation to that country.

A grand review took place on the 17th in the Park, in honour of the Duke of Orleans, who visited England is said to have no connection with any political movement whatever.

The period for resuming in Parliament the subject of negro emancipation, had not arrived, but the representatives of the West India Convention on the 16th and deliberated the measures to be taken, to defeat the measure proposed by the Ministers.

PARIS, 21st May.

The Quotidienne has been seized, in consequence of the publication of a letter from the Duke of Orleans to the Minister of the Interior, in which the ex-peer speaks of the document at Baye as a falsehood.

It is not true that a duel has been fought between the Duke of Orleans and his nephew Napoleon Buonaparte. The Duke of Orleans having made use of language at a ball, which being repeated to Prince Buonaparte, as thought offensive by him, the latter demanded satisfaction. Colonel Marbot having replied, on the part of the Duke, that being his presumptive to the throne of France, he had more to risk in a duel than the exiles of imperial family, it became a personal affair between M. Achille Murat and Col. Marbot, who, by the bye, is one of the individuals remembered by Buonaparte in his will, and who, after the death of the Emperor, received, through the liberality of the great man, 100,000 francs. No meeting has as yet taken place between Messrs. Marbot and Murat, though at the departure of the post, matters were fast approaching to an appeal to arms.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The last communications are said to bear a more pacific aspect than heretofore, although the accounts are somewhat vague. It was rumored at London on the 13th, that a preliminary convention had been solicited, and an armistice, and the free navigation of the Scheldt, would be yielded until the conclusion of the expected treaty.

POLAND.

The insurrection in some of the Polish provinces, mentioned a few days ago, has been suppressed. It appears that a corps of insurgents have made their appearance on the frontiers of Galicia, and that much fermentation exists among the people of the province. The government has ordered troops in that direction, and they will doubtless be speedily crushed. They have been driven to madness by the barbarous cruelty of the Autocrat, and probably feel that it is better to die freemen, than to live slaves.

PARIS, 30th May.

The Grand Council of Berne has proposals under consideration, the purpose of which is, that permission shall be asked for the Poles to return to France who left that country on the news of the disturbances at Frankfort, and that in the mean time a specified sum shall be allowed for their support.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople are five days later than before received, extending to the 29th of April.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.

A new division of Russian troops arrived yesterday from Odessa, and has landed on the Asiatic coast of the Bosphorus. The camp at Scutari has received considerable reinforcements, and it is said that the Ottoman Porte at present considers all further aid unnecessary and wishes the troops which are arriving in the Principality, to suspend their march. A despatch to this effect has been forwarded to General Kiosoff.

Abraham holds his troops in readiness to march; but still remains in his position near Koniah. Cannon, munitions, and several thousand regular troops, have been sent from this capital to reinforce the Russian Camp.

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July 4.

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L. E. BARBER, Adm'r.
THO. MATTINGLY.

June 27.

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

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A CARD.

THE undersigned has several HOUSES and LOTS for Sale.

JAMES F. BRICE.

Annapolis, July 4, 1833.

Ticket No. 6, 14, 28, a prize of \$1,000, Union Canal, Class No. 12, was sold at E. Dubois' office.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 13, for 1833.

Approved by Wm. H. Stuart, Edward Hughes, and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Baltimore.

On SATURDAY, the 6th of July, 1833,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEDULE.

Prize	Amount
1 prize of	\$30,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	3,704
30 prizes of	1,000
30 prizes of	500
55 prizes of	200
56 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	70
56 prizes of	60
56 prizes of	50
112 prizes of	40
2,134 prizes of	24
15,400 prizes of	12

18,040 Prizes.
27,720 Blanks.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

Tickets to be had at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
July 6.

NOTICE.

A CAMP-MEETING of the Methodist Protestant Church, for Anne-Arundel Circuit, will be held on the 18th of July, at the White-Marsh Meeting House, directly on the public road leading from Baltimore to the Chesapeake Bay, one mile from the head of the Backin Creek, where there is a good landing, and navigable water for vessels of 8 or 10 feet draught—it is about 18 miles from Baltimore, by water, so that the situation is such as to present at once an inducement to our Baltimore and eastern shore friends to come over to our help. If good water—a fine campground, and a hearty welcome, is enough, we promise that all these will be realized by our friends who are hereby affectionately invited to come and unite with us in the public worship of Almighty God.

N. B. The baggage of our friends will be taken and returned to the boats, free of expense. A commodious boarding or two, and a church in case of rain.

June 27.

IN CHANCERY,

24 June 1833.

Daniel F. Dulany and others.

Benjamin T. Dulany and others.

ORDERED, That the sales made and reported by Daniel F. Dulany, trustee in the above cause, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some news paper once a week for three successive weeks, before the 24th day of July next. The report states the amount of sales to be two thousand seven hundred and eighty two dollars and sixty six cents.

True copy. Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
June 27.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Leonard Town, Saint Mary's County, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas Mattingly, late of Saint Mary's County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the thirteenth day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eighteenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty three.

L. E. BARBER, Adm'r.
THO. MATTINGLY.

June 27.

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop on Church Street, adjoining the store of Mrs. Levey, and nearly opposite the store of Jeremiah Hughes, Esquire, where he intends carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in all its various forms. He will superintend the management of Funerals at the shortest notice and in the most workmanlike style; and from his long experience in, and general acquaintance with the business of his profession, he hopes to meet with the patronage and encouragement of a liberal and generous community.

By order,
JO: HARRIS, Clk.
JO: HARRIS, Clk.
St. Mary's City Court.

VALUABLE TAVERN FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY THE 24th DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 12 o'clock, A. M. that valuable Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, known as

WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL,

and lately kept by Williamson and Swann. This establishment has chambers sufficient to accommodate eighty persons, and sitting on the premises for forty horses, a good ice-house, billiard room, and all other buildings necessary for carrying on the business of the house. There are also a yard, garden, and lot attached to it, including an acre or more of ground, and affording sufficient room for the erection of additional buildings, if necessary. The reputation of this establishment, its great and valuable custom, and the rapidly accumulated fortunes of its former proprietors, offer great inducements to purchasers. At the same time and place, will be exposed to public sale, all the personal property belonging to the establishment, consisting of Furniture, stock of Wines, Liquors, and valuable NEGRO SLAVES, and other articles.

Also, Williamson and Swann's interest (one half) in contract for carrying the mail between Annapolis and the city of Washington until the 31st of December 1833, with one coach and ten horses.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as to the real property are, one fifth of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and the residue in five equal annual installments, with interest on the whole at each payment, the purchaser to give bond with surety to be approved by the trustee for the payment thereof; and also at his own cost before the ratification of the sale, to effect and continue in operation an insurance thereon to the amount of four fifths of the purchase money which may be due after the day of sale, and assign the policy to the trustee as an additional security. The personal property will be sold for cash or on a credit of four months, the purchaser giving bond with surety as for the real property, and will be sold together with or separately from the real estate, as may be deemed expedient. If sold with the real property, no more will probably be required in cash for the whole, than would amount to one fifth of the purchase money of the real property if sold separately.

The property not to be conveyed until the payment of the purchase money.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr. Trustee.

June 20.

The Baltimore American and Gazette, National Intelligencer, Richmond Enquirer, Poston's Daily Advertiser, and New York Courier and Enquirer will copy the above and forward their accounts immediately to the trustee.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the firm of James Williamson and Thomas Swann—and of Thomas Swann and Sarah H. Williamson, are notified to exhibit their claims, with proper vouchers in the chancery office, within four months from the day of sale.

N. BREWER, Jr. Trustee.

June 20.

The American and Gazette, Baltimore, will copy the above.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, June 19th 1833.

IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis; and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order,
SAM. MAYNARD, Cash'r.

June 20.

The Gazette, and American Baltimore, will publish the above once a week six weeks.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a Dividend of thirty five cents per share for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company.

The same will be paid on or after the first day of July next, to stockholders in person, or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors,
THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasr.

June 20, 1833.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. the lots or tracts or parcels of LAND, called Foxwell's Angles, and First, Second and Third Discovery, lying contiguous to each other, and containing one hundred and sixty and a half acres, lately in the possession of Mr. Richard G. Hutton, deceased. Persons desirous of purchasing are referred to Richard Estep, Esq. who will show the premises.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification by the Chancellor. Upon payment of the purchase money the undersigned is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

BOM. PINKNEY, Trustee.

June 19.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

GOODY BLAKE AND HARRY GILL.

Oh! what's the matter? What's the matter?
What's that the young Harry Gill?
That wormed his teeth into Harry Gill?
Chatter, chatter, chatter still.
Of waltzing Harry has no lack,
Good duff, good, and flannel lines,
He has blanket on his back,
And coats enough to smother nine.
In March, December and in July,
'Tis all the same with Harry Gill,
His teeth they chatter, chatter still.
At night, at morning, and at noon,
'Tis all the same with Harry Gill,
Beneath the sun, beneath the moon,
His teeth they chatter, chatter still.
Young Harry was a lousy drover,
And who so stout of limb as he?
His cheeks were red as ruddy clover,
His voice was like the voice of three.
Auld Goody Blake was old and poor,
Ill fed she was, and thickly clad;
And any man who passed her door,
Might see how poor a hut she had.
All day she spun in her poor dwelling,
And then her three hours' work at night!
Alas! 'twas hardly worth the telling,
It would not pay for candle-light.
—This woman dwelt in Dorsetshire,
Her hut was on a cold hill side,
And in that country coasts are dear,
For they come far by wind and tide.
By the same fire to boil their pottage,
Two poor old dames, as I have known,
Will often live in one small cottage,
But she, poor woman, dwelt alone.
'Twas well enough when summer came,
The long, warm, light summer day,
Then at her door the canty dame
Would sit, as any fidgety gay.
But when the ice and streams did fetter,
Oh! then her old bones would shake!
You would have said if you had met her,
'Twas a hard time for Goody Blake.
Her evening then were dull and dead;
Sad case it was, as you may think,
For very cold to go to bed,
And then for cold to sleep a wink.
O joy for her! when'er in winter,
The winds at night had made a rout,
And scattered many a lousy splinter,
And many a rotten bough about,
Yet never had she, well or sick,
As every man who knew her says,
A pile beforehand, wood or stick,
Enough to warm her for three days.
Now when the frost was past enduring,
And made her poor old bones to ache,
Could any thing be more alluring,
Than an old hedge to Goody Blake?
And now and then, it must be said,
When her old bones were cold and chill,
She left her fire, or left her bed,
To seek the hedge of Harry Gill.
Now Harry he had long suspected
This trespass of old Goody Blake,
And vowed that she should be detected,
And he on her would vengeance take.
And off from his warm fire he'd go,
And to the fields his road would take,
And there, at night, in frost and snow,
He watch'd to seize old Goody Blake.
And once behind a rick of barley,
Thus looking out did Harry stand,
The moon was full and shining clearly,
And crisp with frost the stubble land.
—He hears a noise—he's all awake—
Against the tip of the hill
He softly creeps—'tis Goody Blake!
She's at the hedge of Harry Gill.
Right glad was he when he beheld her,
Stick after stick did Goody pull,
He stood behind a bush of elder,
Till she had fill'd her apron full.
When with her load she turned about,
The by-road back again to take,
He started forward with a shout,
And sprang upon poor Goody Blake.
And fiercely by the arm he took her,
And by the arm he held her fast,
And fiercely by the arm he shook her,
And cried, 'I've caught you then at last!
Then Goody, who had nothing said,
Her bundle from her lap let fall,
And kneeling on the stubs, she prayed,
To God that is the Judge of all.
She pray'd, her wither'd hand uprearing,
While Harry held her by the arm—
'God! who art never out of hearing,
O may he never more be warm!
The cold, cold moon above her head,
Thus on her knees did Goody pray,
Young Harry heard what she had said,
And icy cold he turned away.
He went complaining all the morrow
That he was cold and very chill;
His face was gloom, his heart was sorrow,
Alas that day for Harry Gill!
That day he wore a riding coat,
But not a whit the warmer he;
Another was on Thursday brought,
And ere the Sabbath he had three.
'Twas all in vain, a useless matter,
And blankets were about him pinn'd;
Yet still his jaws and teeth they chatter,
Like a loose casket in the wind.
And Harry's flesh it fell away,
And all who were his say 'tis plain,
That, live as long as life may,
He never will be warm again.
No word to any man he utters,
Abed or up, to young or old;
But ever to himself he mutters,
'Poor Harry Gill is very cold.'
Abed or up, by night or day,
His teeth they chatter, chatter still,
Now think, ye farmers all, I pray,
Of Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

From the New York American.
RANDOLPHIANA.—No. VI.

Feb. 19, 1825.
In return for your very agreeable letter of the 15th, I am almost ashamed to send you this costly reply; but my health is worse than ever, and I have suffered more within three days past from my accident at Stony Stratford, than I did at the time when the injury was received.
I have seen Mr. Robert Owen. He is in raptures with his new purchase. He says that although he has no concealments, yet at Rapp's request he has not mentioned the price. It is certainly nothing like the sum mentioned in the paper. He has bought every thing, books, birds, &c. It always gives me pleasure to hear from that quarter, and of such men as Spring Rice and the Knight of Kerry. Success to their schemes! they have the good of mankind in view.
Believe me to be with the utmost respect and regard, truly yours,
J. R. of R.

Christmas-day, 1825.

Perhaps you will have thought it strange that no notice has been taken of your letter of the 19th inst.; but my excuse is that I have this moment found it among a mass of loose papers where some officious attendant had thrust it. Be assured that I retain a pleasing recollection of the acquaintance that I had the good fortune to form with you on our passage to England, and of the agreeable hours that we have spent together.
As you suppose, I did not visit Ireland this year neither was I so fortunate, as to meet with that exemplary son of hers, Mr. Rice. Lord L. told me that he was in Ireland, engaged in his election.

When you write to your friends in Ireland be so good as to mention me to your father and Mr. F.—not forgetting your brother also—as one who cherishes the remembrance of their civilities and hospitality.
J. R. of R.
April 25, 1825.

I am bleeding at the lungs, and see no company—do not converse with my friends under this roof, and am incapable of conversation, or any thing else, except riding on horse-back. You would hardly recognize your old acquaintance in my ghastly visage.
Now Spring returns, but not to me returns.
The eternal joy my better days have known;
Dim in my breast life's dying taper burns,
And all the joys of life with health are down!
Yrs.
J. R. of R.
January 21, 1825.

I have seen with deep concern, the account of the failure of the house of Fry & Chapman, of London. Knowing, as I think you do, my high admiration of the character of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, with whom I have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, you will readily conceive the interest which I feel particularly for her. I spent a delightful day at Mr. Fry's country house in Essex, somewhat more than two years ago, and passed the night there. This circumstance only renders more lively the regret that I feel at the late reverse of their fortunes. I know that Mrs. Fry's brothers are men of opulent estate, and the connections of the family generally wealthy. This gives me consolation on her account. The object of this letter is, as you will have perceived, to obtain any information that you may have on this subject. It will be gratifying also to hear of any other of our English or Irish friends.
J. R. of R.
January 30, 1825.

I am indebted to you for two most obliging letters, which I am entirely at a loss how to repay, except by my poor but hearty thanks. Any intelligence which you can furnish me with respecting our English and Irish friends, will at all times be highly welcome.

In excuse for not having congratulated you (as I now do most cordially) on your recent change of state, I must beg to suggest how backward would have been my predicament in case the Mr. — whose marriage I saw announced in the newspapers should not have proved to be my old fellow passenger in the 'Amity,' but another gentleman of the same name in the vast and populous city of New-York. I am truly concerned to hear of the loss of Mr. F. — I have a lively recollection of the morning that I breakfasted with him on my way to Brien's bridge and Loch Derg. Yet it must be a consolation to all who knew him that he died in the 'blessed' vocation of the 'Peacemaker.'

I am sorry that I can give you no comfort on the subject of the 'Laird.' It will hardly be touched this session.
Writing being particularly injurious to my disorder, (of the chest) I must conclude with a not very modest request that you would let me hear from you frequently. With great respect and regard, I am yours,
J. R. of R.

Whilst Mr. Randolph was in Richmond, attending the State Convention for altering the Constitution of Virginia, I received the following letter from him:

November 27, 1825.
'Yesterday I had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 21st, which reminds me that a former one has remained too long unacknowledged. In excuse, I may truly plead the wearisome nature of my present avocation—age, disease, and worst of all lassitude and languor, that cause even my small correspondence upon matters of business to accumulate upon me.
A very lame and crippled report of me has gone forth in the Enquirer—one that I am ashamed to see, and which, in justice as well as mercy towards me, I hope my friends will not read. I have not had time to do justice to myself in that particular.
It gives me great pleasure to hear of our Irish and English friends, and when you write, I beg to be mentioned to them in terms of warm and grateful respect. I shall not fail to read the 'Colleagues.' A 'County Limerick Man,' is to me a great recommendation.
Our situation here is irksome to the most painful degree. Old ultra Federalists, now ultra Jacobins, are tearing down all that is valuable and venerable in our institutions.
Yours, faithfully,
J. R. of R.

Mr. Randolph went to Russia and England the next year, and during his absence I received but one letter from him in London, which does not contain any matter of special interest.
From the New York American.
RANDOLPHIANA.—No. VII.

Mr. Randolph returned from England for the last time in the fall of 1831. I called upon him immediately after his arrival, and was very much shocked at his emaciated appearance. In reply to my questions about his health he said in a melancholy tone of voice, 'Ah sir, I am going at last; the machine is worn out—nature is exhausted, and I have tried in vain to restore her!' He then changed the conversation, and spoke with his usual animation of his late visit to England, and

touched slightly upon his short sojourn at St. Petersburg. He told me that his faithful Julia had a regular attack of yellow fever at the latter city, which induced him to hurry away the sooner—besides which there was no business of importance to detain him, there, and his own health was bad.
'Well, Mr. Randolph,' said I, 'great events have occurred in Europe, since you left us!'
'Yes sir,' replied he, in his most sarcastic manner, 'great events have occurred abroad and very small ones at home!' They sent me the Washington papers, containing the letters, but I could not read them. I blushed for my country. The affair told badly in Europe, sir!

I asked him whether he had attended the debates on the Reform Bill. He replied in the affirmative. I then inquired whom he considered the greatest orator in the House of Commons. Your countryman, O'Connell, 'sir, by all odds; he is a Giant among Pig-mies!' He then remarked what a dearth of good speakers there was in England, compared with the days of Fox, Burke, Sheridan, Pitt, &c.

I asked him whether the reports which were then received relative to the dangerous state of the King's health were true. He replied, 'They are all—Tory lies, sir; he was in excellent health when I left London. I had the honour of breakfasting under a tent with his Majesty, at the opening of the New Bridge, a short time ago, and he appeared to be as likely to live as any one of the company—a much better life than myself, sir!'
After spending an hour or two most agreeably with him, during which he talked of every thing and every body, I took my leave, under the impression that I had seen him for the last time; which has proved too true, though his death was more remote than I had imagined it to be. He was so feeble, and had such a dreadfully severe cough, I really almost expected to hear of his decease on the road, before he reached Virginia!

It is stated in the newspapers that he has made his slaves free by will, which I dare say will be found true, as he has frequently told me that he was a decided enemy to slavery in the abstract, and that he would have emancipated his slaves long ago, if he could have felt convinced that they would have been as happy and as comfortable elsewhere as they were at Roanoke.

I have often heard from other persons that he was a kind and affectionate master, and that every thing in his power to make his slaves happy.
As he has now passed away for ever from the field of his glory, let us hope that the mantle of charity will be extended to his memory. Those who were warmly opposed to him, should now recollect that he is no longer present to reply to their attacks, and that 'to err is human, to forgive divine.'

No matter what difference of opinion there may be as to his political course, there can be none as to his extraordinary talents; on this ground, therefore, all parties can unite in paying the tribute of respect to departed greatness.

Those who have heard his most fascinating eloquence can never forget him; and it is only by them that the preceding anecdotes will be appreciated. His manner of speaking was so perfectly original, it always gave point to the most simple expressions, which, when merely read, may not appear very striking to those who did not know him.

His personal friends will faithfully cherish the remembrance of his friendship; and his native state, 'old Virginia,' will not forget that in John Randolph of Roanoke, she has lost one of her brightest ornaments and most devoted children! Peace be to his ashes! may they rest undisturbed beneath his 'patrimonial oaks!'

From the Richmond Compiler.
CLIMACTERICALS.

It is the opinion of many very learned men, that the whole human system undergoes a thorough change in the course of seven years. That not one drop of the same blood, nor one ounce of the same flesh, nor a bone, nor a tooth, which now constitute the human subject, will form any part of the same subject after a lapse of seven years. That in the course of that time, new blood, new flesh, new bones, and new teeth, gradually and imperceptibly take the place of the old; and hence it is supposed the idea climacterical originated.

Seven, it seems, was the climacterical number of the ancients. With the deepest interest they regarded the 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, 35th, 42d, 49th, 56th, 63d, and 70th years of their lives. In these years they expected the occurrence of events of the highest importance, either of a good and happy nature, or of a disastrous and fearful character. The septenary they believed to be the dispenser of life and the author of all changes. By reference to various facts, the virtue of this number appears in a very striking manner to wit: The teeth of the child shoot forth in the 7th month, and are shed in the 7th year; at 14 he is pubes, at 21 his beard sprouts out, at 28 his growing ceases, at 35 he is marriageable and fit for the service of his country, at 42 he is wise if ever, at 49 his mental and physical powers are at their highest pitch and greatest state of maturity and perfection, at 56 he begins to decline, at 63 he is old and feels it, at 70 he dies.—And by reference to divine things, the virtue of this number will appear still more manifest. God sanctified the 7th day by his own rest and ours. Enoch, the 7th after Abram was translated into Heaven.—Jesus Christ in the 77th in a direct line from the first man. He spoke 7 times on the cross, on which he was 7 hours. He appeared 7 times, and after 7 times 7 days sent the Holy Ghost. In the Lord's prayer there are 7 petitions contained in 7 times 7 words. The Apostles chose 7 deacons.

All the mysteries of the Apocalypse are within this number. Mention being there made of 7 seals of the book, of 7 horns of

the lamb, and 7 eyes, which are the 7 spirits of God sent throughout all the earth, of the 7 heads and 7 questions of the dragons, of the 7 heads of the women, which are 7 hills, of 7 kings, 7 angels, 7 trumpets, 7 viols and 7 plagues. And further, the scriptures make mention of 7 resurrections to that of our Saviours: the first of the widow's son of Naim, by Elias; the 2d of the Shunamite's son, by Elisha; the 3d of the soldier who touched the bones of that prophet; the 4th of the daughter of the ruler of the synagogue; the 5th of the widow's son of Naim; the 6th of Lazarus, and the 7th of our Lord. Solomon spent 7 years in building the temple. The walls of Jericho fell down at the sound of Joshua's 7 trumpets, after the Israelites had gone 7 times about them on the 7th day. There were 7 years of plenty, and as many of famine in Egypt. There were 7 lambs in the tabernacle, typifying 7 gifts of the spirits. The Jews eat unleavened bread 7 days, and as many celebrated the feast of the tabernacle. They let their lands rest every 7th year, and after 7 times 7 had their jubilee.

Augustus was so extremely fearful of the climactericals, that after he had passed the 62d year of his life, he wrote in great joy to all his friends, but he died in his 77th year, consisting of 11 septenaries. The 11th septenary was also fatal to Tiberius, to Livius, to I. Levis, to Empedocles, to Angustin, and to Bissarian. The 63d or 9th septenary was fatal to Aristotle, to Cicero, to Demosthenes, to Adrian, to Constantine, and many others. Our first father [Adam] died at the age of 931 years, which was climacterical to him because it contains in itself 7 times 133. Lamack died, aged 797. Climacterical likewise, because it is 113 times 7. Abraham died at the age of 175 years, which is equal to 25 times 7. Jacob at 147, equal to 21 times 7, and Judas at 119, equal to 17 times 7.

As it regards the fate and actions of many other men, much might be observed in favour of the Septenary. Instance Adams, Franklin and Jefferson only. The former died at 81, 13 times 7, the two latter at 84, 12 times 7. The virtue of the septenary may be also observed in other matters; the history of our own country for example. In 168 years, or 24 times 7, from its settlement by the English the colonies declared themselves independent, and threw off the British yoke. After a war of 7 years their independence was acknowledged by the mother country, and the United States of America then took her stand among the independent nations of the earth.
The contributor of this article, in reviewing the history of his own life, is enabled to trace all the most important occurrences of it, to the Climacterical. To wit, he was born 14 months [2 septenaries] after his parents marriage—at 7 years he was an orphan—at 14 he was removed from his native district; at 21 he visited other countries; at 28 he married—at 35 he became a widower; and what the event of 42 may be, are yet to be learned by

CORNELIUS NEPOS.

From the Pittsburg Gazette. THE CAPTURE OF FORT DU QUESNE.

We received the following account of some incidents which occurred on the day of the taking possession of this place, by General Forbes, from an esteemed friend, to whom it was related by Capt. Craighead, who commanded a company of Provincials on that day.

On the evening of the 24th of November, 1758, General Forbes encamped 12 miles from this place.—During that day he had received intelligence that the French commandant was preparing to abandon Fort Du Quesne. The defeat of General Braddock, only three years before, was too recent to be forgotten, and of course operated as a salutary hint to Gen. Forbes, not to advance rashly. The intelligence, therefore, even if believed, was not communicated to the troops.

On the morning of the next day, 25th November, 1758, the army advanced from their encampment—the provincial troops in front, followed by a body of Highlanders.

Upon their arrival at the rising ground, just beyond where the turnpike gate now stands, they entered upon an Indian race path, upon each side of which a number of stakes, with the bark peeled off, were stuck into the earth, and upon each stake was fixed the head and kilt of a Highlander, who had been killed or taken prisoner at Grant's defeat. The provincials, being in front, obtained the first view of these horrible spectacles, which it may readily be believed excited no very kindly feelings in their breasts.

They passed along, however, without any manifestation of their violent wrath. But as soon as the Highlanders came in sight of the remains of their countrymen, a slight buzz was heard in their ranks, which rapidly swelled and grew louder and louder. Exasperated not only by the barbarous outrages upon the persons of their unfortunate fellow soldiers who had fallen only a few days before, but maddened by the insult which was conveyed by the exhibition of the kilts, and which they well understood as they had long been nicknamed the 'petticoat warriors,' by the Indians, their wrath knew no bounds.

Directly, a rapid and violent tramping was heard, and immediately the whole corps of Highlanders, with their muskets abandoned, and broadswords drawn, rushed by the provincials, foaming with rage, and resembling, as Captain Craighead coarsely expressed it, 'mad boars engaged in battle,' swearing vengeance, and extermination upon the French troops, who had permitted such outrages. The march was now hastened—the whole army moved forward after the Highlanders, when arrived some about where the canal now passes, the Fort was discovered to be in flames, and the last of the boats with the flying Frenchmen, were seen passing down the Ohio by Smoky Island. Great was the disappointment of the exasperated Highlanders

at the escape of the French, and the loss of the boats, which had been so long expected to be a source of vengeance.

From the Baltimore Gazette.
Extract of a letter to a Gentleman in more dated.

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, June 12, 1831.
Dear Sir—Yesterday we had here a rather interesting little ceremony, the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Gothic Pavilion erecting for his future residence, in the pleasure grounds of the Hotel, by Mr. Waugh, Architect and signer. From the midst of a cluster of decked rocks, is fast rising a structure, if its completion answer to the plan, prove one of the rarest objects of architectural taste. Mr. Waugh is quite a young man, full of enthusiasm and energy. Like Raphael, he would be an Artist in his friends, and from his very boyhood, as Mr. Marotti's biography says of him, his heart was to employ every moment he could command, in drawing whatever objects came at hand. Having by foreign travel become acquainted with the works of that immortal genius declared by Byron to be of the
—'Minds, which like the elements,
Might furnish forth creation!'
He has classically styled his intended *Anglo Cottage*. A Master Freemason the stone. Several ladies honoured the scene with their presence. Some of the ladies from town dropped by the cars, just then were arrived. I had hoped you among them, to have added to our cheeriness, and partake of our cheer. As that you were missed, I send you this scribble, and if one of us don't mend it, my hand shall before long, perhaps, be bored with another.

Ever most truly yours,
LVII.
On
Monday, the 17th day of June, 1831,
In the year of our Lord,
one thousand,
eight hundred,
and thirty-three,
and
Independence of the United States,
fifty-seventh.
Doct. Wm. Denny of Ellicott's Mills,
Maryland,
Laid the corner stone
of this edifice:
to be
the future residence of
a Young Artist
Who, in honour of the immortal Ariosto,
doth name it
Anglo Cottage.
And in order that the work may lack spirit,
He hath enclosed a bottle of
genuine Pottheen
To the safe keeping of good stones
and mortar
Faithfully believing in its
mild influence
if well taken care of.

Alfred Svaugh, Architect, &c.
Mr. Loring Jacobs, Contractor.
Isaac Samms, Esq. of Rock Hill, Maryland,
Chairman of the Managing Committee.
Andrew McLaughlin, Esq.
Lord of the Soil.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.
We have met with a singular article in late number of the *Journal de Smyrne*, received at the office of the Baltimore Gazette. It states that a most interesting discovery has recently been made in Moldavia, which consists in extinguishing every kind of fire or conflagration by throwing chopped straw upon it. The Agricultural Society of Brusa on the 27th January last, made several experiments to test the truth of the discovery, which were attended with complete success. It was found that on pouring into a fire, grease, pitch, or spirits of wine, already burning in jars, and afterwards throwing chopped straw upon the whole, the fire was almost immediately extinguished. The Society also caused a large fire to be made with straw, billets of wood, faggots, paper and sheaves of wheat, and when the whole was well kindled, the fire was extinguished in a moment by the same means as before. It is somewhat remarkable that the chopped straw used in these experiments, so far from being consumed by the fire, was found, on the contrary, almost untouched, and could be used a second time for the same purpose. A bar of iron heated red hot, and thrust into a basket filled with chopped straw, not only failed to set the straw on fire, but became sensibly cool. A trial consisted in putting into a heap of chopped straw some inches in depth, a bag of gunpowder which was spread a quantity of gunpowder covered with sheets of paper, and then covering the heap with bundles of straw, which were set on fire in different places; after the straw was entirely consumed and the ashes swept away, the chopped straw underneath was found untouched, and the bag with the powder and paper, was withdrawn from the heap without having been in the slightest degree affected by the fire.
It is to be remarked that it is necessary to throw the chopped straw with some force upon the flames; and to stir it afterwards, if possible.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners for Anne Arundel County will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the third day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the Assessors under the act of December session 1829, chapter 139.
By order,
J. J. COWMAN, Clk.
June 27.

The Maryland Gazette.

OL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1833.

NO. 28.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON
PROPOSER to issue from the office of the
Saturday Evening Post, in the month of
1833, the first number of a monthly pub-
lication, entitled, **THE**
BOOK OF NATURE.
Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentle-
men of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN
EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED
QUARTO COPPER PLATES,
on various departments of Natural History, each
to contain from four to ten distinct figures,
from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With
a view to diversify the publication as much as pos-
sible, one plate from each of the follow-
ing subjects will illustrate each number:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. VERMES & ZOO-
PHITES, | 8. VERMES & ZOO-
PHITES, |
| 2. BOTANY, | 9. BOTANY, |
| 3. VEGETABLE A-
NATOMY, | 10. VEGETABLE A-
NATOMY, |
| 4. GEOLOGY, | 11. GEOLOGY, |
| 5. MINERALOGY. | 12. MINERALOGY. |

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but
factual description of every subject or figure it
contains, so written as to convey a good idea of
the subject, without being either tiresome length,
technically written, but that all may be read
with pleasure. Every department of the great field
of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and
sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms
of nature to her votary yields," by the power of
pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before
the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works
of Divine Architecture. No collection of engravings
is valuable, we may confidently promise, can for
years be offered to the public at so cheap a
price.

More than one hundred of these fine engrav-
ings will be given annually, to the man of taste, they
furnish subjects which he can admire from year
to year, and the student in Natural History, may con-
fidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt; while
the juvenile portion of society will become acquaint-
ed with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the
earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or
travel. "The Book of Nature," without taking
either the book-shelf or the closet, will un-
derstand the natural curiosities of the whole
universe. The increased taste for this study, which
the late years have evinced, induces the pub-
lisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work,
which necessarily involves great expenditure, and
which will combine great interest, accuracy and
utility.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Na-
tural History, in order to make it as complete as pos-
sible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged
to great expense to conduct the work; their united
exertions, it is believed, will render this periodical
truly valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by
the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the
work is represented by models of elegance and
beauty, it will form a work for consultation
by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Stu-
dent, and will be of inestimable advantage in the
teaching of their practice. In short, it will be ad-
apted to the capacity and fitted for the use of every
person in the community, from the erudite naturalist to
early beginner—for the one a book of reference,
for all a source of pleasing study, amusement
and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary
popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about
which period it will certainly be completed; it will
continue, be so compiled as to be valuable as
the plates last. After the term of two years,
the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the
value on the side of those who now come forward
to purchase an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS.
"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first
of every month, from eight to ten fine engraved
plates in each number, making above 100 engravings
each volume, which will contain from five hundred
one thousand separate figures. The price will be
three dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting
will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber
will be received without payment in advance, or sa-
tisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to
persons who wish to examine the work previous to sub-
scribing. Address (always free of postage),
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.
No subscription received for a shorter period
than one year or volume.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS,
EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.**
The Steam Boat M.T.
RYLAND, will leave
Baltimore for Annapolis,
every Sunday morning,
starting at nine o'clock
from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual
place of starting, and return in the afternoon,
leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage to
from Annapolis \$1. Children under 12
years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage
at the owners risk.
LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.

Mary's County Court,
March Term, 1833.
ORDERED, by the Court, That the Credi-
tors of Edward Spaulding, a petitioner for
the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State,
do appear before the Court, to be held at
Annapolis, Saint Mary's County, on the
first Monday of August next, to file allega-
tions, if any they have, and to recommend a
permanent Trustee for their benefit.
By order,
JO. HARRIS, Ck.
True copy,
JO. HARRIS, Ck.
St. Mary's City, Court.
Sm.
April 18.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S COM- PLETE WORKS.

A **SPLENDID**, complete and uniform set of
all the works of this celebrated writer ever
yet published, together with a biography of his
life, his correspondence and miscellaneous
writings never yet published in this country, is
about to be issued in numbers by Messrs. Con-
ner and Cooke, of New York. The whole
work will be comprised in 48 numbers; each
number will contain as much matter as two
volumes, and will be furnished to subscribers
at the unprecedented low price of 57½ cents
each, payable on delivery, which will be equal
to only 18½ cents a volume; an amount less by
one half, it is believed, than they were ever
sold, even at auction.

Persons owning part of the works will be fur-
nished a sufficient number of these, if wished,
to make them complete.

Considering the low price at which the work
is furnished, and the means that have been tak-
en to enable almost every family to be furnish-
ed with them, (which will be explained to any
one), the subscriber hopes to receive a liberal
share of patronage.

Specimens of the work can be seen at the
Bookstores of W. K. Lucas, 110 Baltimore
street, and at E. J. Coale and Co. Calvert street,
opposite Barnum's Hotel. The undersigned
can be seen every day from 2 to 3 o'clock, at
his residence, Barnum's Hotel.

R. K. MOULTON,
Agent for Scott's works.
N. B. Any person or persons who will pro-
cure ten subscribers, and forward the amount of
subscription to the undersigned, free of post-
age, shall be entitled either to one set gratis,
or the proportionate amount in cash. Four
numbers are already published—each subscri-
ber will therefore pay \$1 50 on subscribing,
the balance on each number as delivered. All
communications to the undersigned to be post
paid.

R. K. M.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel
County will meet at the Court House in
the city of Annapolis, on **TUESDAY**, the
third day of September next, for the purpose of
receiving the returns of the Assessors under
the act of December session 1832, chapter
139.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Ck.
June 27.

Ann-Carundel County, Es.

ON application to me the subscriber, a jus-
tice of the Orphans Court, of said county,
by petition in writing of Thomas C. Donaldson,
of said county, praying for the benefit of the act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed
at November session 1805, and the several sup-
plements thereto, a schedule of his property and
a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can
ascertain them being annexed thereto, and the
said Thomas C. Donaldson, having satisfied me
by good and sufficient testimony that he has
resided in the state of Maryland two years im-
mediately preceding the time of his applica-
tion, and that he is now in actual confinement
for debt only, and having given security for his
appearance at court, it is therefore ordered
and adjudged by me, that the said Thomas C.
Donaldson, be discharged from his confinement,
and that he be causing a copy of this order to
be inserted in one of the newspapers in Annapolis,
once a week for three successive months
before the 4th Monday in October next, to give
notice to his creditors, and to answer such al-
legations as may be made against him by his
creditors, and comply with the requisites of
the insolvent laws of this state.

GIDEON WHITE.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA-
RYLAND, commenced
her route on **TUESDAY**
the 9th inst. leaving the
lower end of Dugan's
Wharf, at 7 o'clock. A. M. for Annapolis,
(Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and
return from the Eastern Shore on every Wed-
nesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A.
M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will
commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday,
22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and
return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1
o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Cen-
treville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.
Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2.00
Children under 12 years of age half price.
LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

**I WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES,**

Of both sexes,
from 12 to 25
years of age,
field hands,
also, mechanics
of every de-

scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well
to give me a call, as I am determined to give
HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any
purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this
market. Any communication in writing will
be promptly attended to. I can at all times
be found at William's Hotel, Annapolis.
RICHARD WILLIAMS.
October 4, 1832.

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE striking features of this periodical are, that
books are published in it in a form which allows
of their being carried by mail, and at a rate so rea-
sonable, that every intelligent educated person in the
community can procure them. The publisher re-
ceives from England all the new books of merit, and
from these selections are made from the best class of
Novels, Memoirs, Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Bi-
ography. These are printed as rapidly as an exten-
sive printing office will admit, and forwarded by mail,
carefully packed so as to carry to the most distant
part of the Union, uninjured.

This periodical commenced in October, with the
popular novel of Washington, or the Swedes in Frigue,
which cost in London six dollars; it is contained en-
tire in two numbers and a half of the Circulating Li-
brary, costing subscribers less than twenty-five cents.
This was succeeded by the Memoirs of Lavallée,
which cost the publisher to import eight dollars; it
was likewise contained in the same space and at the
same price. The sixth number commences the travels
of Mr. Vigne, costing in London six dollars; it will
be printed entire in the "Library" for at most
thirty cents! This enumeration of prices the publi-
sher trusts, with the facility of transportation by mail,
will be sufficient to induce those who receive this
prospectus, to use some exertion to extend the cir-
culation of the work in their respective neighbour-
hoods, as, if encouraged hereafter as he has so far
been, it is his intention to lay before the American
public in this form all the best books which issue from
the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will
contain as much matter as 1200 pages, or three vol-
umes, of Hec's Cyclopaedia. This volume will com-
prise at least twenty-five to thirty entire works,
printed on good paper, and with the same accuracy
as book work. It will form two volumes of 416 pages
each, well worthy of preservation for reference, and
a valuable addition to every public and private li-
brary. The publisher feels confident in stating, that the
entire 52 numbers, when bound, will sell for more
than the subscription price, as after a few more num-
bers are issued, no more will be printed than will sup-
ply actual paying subscribers.

Still further to increase the facilities of subscribers,
the publisher has added another inducement for clubs
to join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars
will be received in full for the subscription of five in-
dividuals. This deduction will pay all postage.

Those who design to patronize this new and popu-
lar mode of publishing good books, will oblige the
subscriber by forwarding their remittance as early as
practicable. A five dollar note deposited in the post
office will supply good remittance to a family and circle
of acquaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this
periodical, to literary taste and education, has, from
his situation, facilities for knowing what is popular
and of high reputation possessed by few; to this he
adds a proper sense of the responsibility he has as-
sumed in catering for an extended and moral com-
munity. The publisher therefore confidently recom-
mends the Circulating Library to heads of families,
as a work which they need have no fear of introduc-
ing into any circle.

The ensuing number will contain a highly popular
novel, by the English Opium Eater.

ADAM WALDIE,
Carpenter-street, near Seventh, under the Appen-
tices' Library, back of the Arcade, where sub-
scriptions will be gratefully received.
Dec. 12

A specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Ga- zette, where Subscriptions will be re- ceived.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county,
hath obtained from the Orphans Court of
St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters tes-
tamentary on the personal estate of John
Paine, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber,
at or before the 21st day of May next, they
may otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of said estate. Given under my hand
this 11th day of June 1833.

ELLEN PEAKE, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of
Leonard Town, Saint Mary's county, Mary-
land, hath obtained from the Orphans Court
of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters
of Administration on the personal estate of
Thomas Mattingly, late of Saint Mary's county,
deceased. All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, at or before the thirteenth day
of March next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under my hand this eighteenth
day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and
thirty three.

L. E. BARBER, Adm'r.
THO. MATTINGLY.

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned takes this method of in-
forming his friends and the public gener-
ally, that he has taken the shop on Church
street, adjoining the store of Mrs. Levely, and
nearly opposite the store of Jeremiah Hughes,
Esquire, where he intends carrying on the
CABINET BUSINESS,
in all its various forms. He will superintend
the management of Funerals at the shortest no-
tice and in the most workmanlike style; and
from his long experience in, and general ac-
quaintance with the business of his profession,
he hopes to meet with the patronage and en-
couragement of a liberal and generous commu-
nity.
DANIEL DASHIELL.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES.

A NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ADDED TO
**WALDIE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.**

THE Proprietor of this work, anxious to gra-
tify his readers to as great an extent as his
means will allow, respectfully announces to the
public that the very liberal patronage he has
received has enabled him to add a new feature
to this periodical, which he believes cannot fail
to prove interesting and valuable.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, embrac-
ing three to four pages of additional new mat-
ter, will be given every week as an accompani-
ment to the Circulating Library, and will con-
tain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices
of new books, from the weekly and monthly
periodical press of London, &c. These reviews
will be carefully selected with reference both
to imparting correct information respecting
such new books as are reprinted in America,
and to convey literary intelligence in regard to
works which rarely find their way across the
Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to
make this department instructive and enter-
taining, the proprietor is confident that it will
be considered an important addition, by means
of which his numerous subscribers will fre-
quently avoid the expense of purchasing such
books as are printed on the calculation that
their titles or the reputation of their authors
will sell the edition. This part of the Journal
will embrace a considerable amount of extracts
from new books of travels, memoirs, biography,
novels, and in fact present a bird's eye view
of new publications, early diffused through the
Union, by means of the facilities of mail trans-
portation.

The London Literary Gazette will be culled for
this purpose, while the "Critical Notices,"
of the London Metropolitan, the Monthly,
New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Blackwood's,
Tait's, Edinburgh, Fraser's, and other Maga-
zines, already regularly received by the editor,
will be freely used.

2. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes,
new discoveries in science and the arts, sketches
of society and manners abroad, literary and
learned transactions, short notices of new books,
and every species of information interesting
to lovers of reading, with occasional spec-
imens of the humorous departments of the
London press, which are within the bounds of
good taste, and are now published in no other
journal in America.

3. A regular list of the new books published
and in progress in London and America.

4. Occasional original notices of new Amer-
ican publications, with extracts embracing
their prominent features of excellence or de-
fect.

No additional charge will be made for this
great increase of reading matter. It will
be contained on the pages of the cover of the
Library, and therefore subject subscribers who
receive their numbers by mail to no additional
expense of postage.

A. WALDIE.

Several applications having been made to
ascertain the manner in which the original de-
partment of notices of new books will be con-
ducted, we take the present early opportunity
of stating that, at least they shall most un-
equivocally be—**UNBOUGHT.** The presenta-
tion of a copy by the publisher shall not be a
passport to praise, when the merits of the work
do not warrant it so that our readers may be
assured of two things: First—books shall not
be noticed the next day after they are received;
and, secondly, they shall not be reviewed be-
fore they have been read. We have no royal
road to puffing, and will be the less likely,
therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky
wight, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow
the bellows of criticism, read the preface only
of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his ap-
probation of two chapters which, unfortunately
for his critical acumen, had been omitted, while
the prefatory reference to them had been, by
mistake, retained! This predicament was
worse than that of the London editor, who
criticised some passages of Cooke's acting, and
found when he rose next morning, and his pa-
per was all over London, that the play had
been postponed.

For the rest, time must develop our course
and our capabilities; in cases where the usual
courtesy of the trade is not extended to this
journal, unlike most of our contemporaries, we
shall buy what books we want, and give to such
as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficul-
ties always attending the first issue of a new
journal, make the present number but a partial
specimen of its future promise.
July 4.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the farm of Mr. John
T. Hodges, in Prince George's county,
near Upper Marlborough, on Saturday evening
25th inst. a negro man named
TOM, the property of the late
William I. Hall, deceased, of
Anne Arundel county; about
26 years of age, five feet ten
inches high, of a dark complex-
ion, and a little round shoul-
dered. The above reward will be given so
that the subscribers get him again.
MARGARET HALL, Adm'r. of
SPRING HARBOR, W. T. Hall.
June 6.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of Saint Mary's coun-
ty court, acting as a Court of Equity, pass-
ed at May term eighteen hundred and thirty-
three, in the case in which Joseph Stone, as
administrator of William Williams, was com-
plainant, and Wm. T. Mattingly, and others,
heirs of Clement Mattingly, were defend-
ants, I will expose at public sale on the pre-
mises, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of
July next, if fair, if not the next fair day
thereafter, all the

REAL ESTATE

of which the said Clement Mattingly died
seized and possessed, consisting of the follow-
ing parcels of land, lying contiguous and con-
stituting one tract, to wit: Chance, containing
two hundred and forty-one acres, Discovery
containing ninety five acres, Remnant contain-
ing three and three quarters acres, and Part of
Linstead containing eighteen acres, making in
the aggregate three hundred and fifty-seven ac-
res.

This tract of land lies within six miles of
Leonard Town, is heavily timbered, and the
portion of arable land, is low and fertile, pre-
specially swampy. The improvements are, a
good Dwelling with the usual out
houses. The decree allows the follow-
ing liberal terms of sale—A credit
of twelve months for the whole
purchase money, the purchaser giving bond, with
security, to be approved by the trustee, bearing
interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratifica-
tion of the sale by the court, and the payment of
all the purchase money, the trustee is author-
ized and directed, to convey the above men-
tioned property to the purchaser or purchasers
thereof, by a valid deed, free, clear and dis-
charged, from all claim of the complainants,
or of the defendants, and those claiming by,
from, or under them, or either of them. The a-
bove described property will be sold subject to
the Widow's Dower. Sale to commence at
one o'clock P. M.

Leonard Town }
June 6th 1833. }
G. N. CAUSIN, Trustee.

The creditors of Clement Mattingly, late of
Saint Mary's county, deceased, are warned to
exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof,
to the Register of Saint Mary's county court,
acting as a Court of Equity, on or before the
seventeenth day of January next, otherwise
they will be precluded, from all benefit of dis-
tribution of the proceeds of his real estate.

June 15. }
G. N. CAUSIN, Trustee. }
Sw

Ann-Carundel County, Es.

ON application to the judges of Anne Arundel
County court, by petition, in writing, of Jeremia-
h Merrill, praying for the benefit of the act for
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at
November session 1805, and the several sup-
plements thereto, a schedule of his property, and
a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can
ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jeremia-
h Merrill having satisfied the court by competent tes-
timony that he has resided in the State of Maryland
two years immediately preceding the time of his ap-
plication, and that he is in actual confinement for
debt only, and having given bond with security for
his appearance to answer such allegations as may be
filed against him, and the said court having ap-
pointed William Jenkins trustee for the benefit of the
creditors of the said Jeremia Merrill, and the said
trustee having given bond with security for the faith-
ful performance of his trust, and the said Jeremia
Merrill having executed a deed to the said trustee of
all his property and debts due and owing to him, and
the said trustee having certified that he is in pos-
session of the same, it is therefore ordered and adjudged,
that the said Jeremia Merrill be discharged from his
confinement, and that he be causing a copy of this
order to be inserted in some newspaper once a week
for three successive months before the fourth Monday
in October next, give notice to his creditors to ap-
pear before Anne Arundel County court on the fourth
Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they
have, why the said Jeremia Merrill should not have
the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto,
as prayed.

May 9. Test **WM. S. GREEN,**
Jm.

Ann-Carundel County, Es.

ON application to the subscriber, a justice of the
Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, by pe-
tition in writing, of William Willigman, of Anne Ar-
undel county, stating that he is now in actual con-
finement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the
General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at De-
cember session 1805, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule
of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath,
so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to
his petition, and the said William Willigman having
satisfied me by competent testimony that he has re-
sided two years within the state of Maryland imme-
diately preceding the time of his application, and the
said William Willigman having taken the oath by the
said act prescribed for the delivering up his property
and given sufficient security for his personal appear-
ance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to
answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be
made against him, and having appointed James Hun-
ter his trustee, who has given bond as such, and re-
ceived from said William Willigman a conveyance
and possession of all his property real, personal and
mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said
William Willigman be discharged from imprisonment,
and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing
a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspa-
per published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for
three months, before the fourth Monday in October
next, to appear before the said county court at the
court house of said county, at ten o'clock of the
forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommend-
ing a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if
any they have, why the said William Willigman should
not have the benefit of the said act and supplements
as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-second
day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hun-
dred and thirty-three.

GIDEON WHITE,
Jm.

Ann-Carundel County, Es.

ON application to the subscriber, a justice of the
Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, by pe-
tition in writing, of William Willigman, of Anne Ar-
undel county, stating that he is now in actual con-
finement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the
General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at De-
cember session 1805, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule
of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath,
so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to
his petition, and the said William Willigman having
satisfied me by competent testimony that he has re-
sided two years within the state of Maryland imme-
diately preceding the time of his application, and the
said William Willigman having taken the oath by the
said act prescribed for the delivering up his property
and given sufficient security for his personal appear-
ance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to
answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be
made against him, and having appointed James Hun-
ter his trustee, who has given bond as such, and re-
ceived from said William Willigman a conveyance
and possession of all his property real, personal and
mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said
William Willigman be discharged from imprisonment,
and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing
a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspa-
per published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for
three months, before the fourth Monday in October
next, to appear before the said county court at the
court house of said county, at ten o'clock of the
forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommend-
ing a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if
any they have, why the said William Willigman should
not have the benefit of the said act and supplements
as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-second
day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hun-
dred and thirty-three.

GIDEON WHITE,
Jm.

Ann-Carundel County, Es.

ON application to the subscriber, a justice of the
Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, by pe-
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Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 11, 1838.

SOUTH RIVER FAIR.

Near the side of the road leading from South River Ferry to Calvert county stands one of the most antiquated Churches in the state of Maryland. The little eminence upon which it is erected as well as the Church itself, is nearly obscured by a surrounding forest. Its unassuming spire is unseen until you approach its very vicinity, when it breaks upon the sight in a manner which might be well adapted to increase the veneration which its age and its object are alike calculated to inspire. The arrangement of the interior is still more calculated to remove the mind of the beholder to ages long gone by, and to associate his reflections with the spirits of those whose green graves surround the edifice, were it not that the first emotions which are excited by the surrounding neglect and dilapidation call for a sigh, that the sons of those who laboured to erect, have not had sufficient consideration—we will use—instead of a savor expression—to keep from ruins, the fabric which the piety of their forefathers erected and dedicated to the worship of the Supreme, the bountiful giver of all the blessings we enjoy. The melancholy train of reflections to which these objects irresistibly lead the mind, will not be unpleasantly interrupted by announcing that the daughters of this venerable church, associated with other industrious females of the neighbourhood under the title of *The Female Benevolent Society of All-Hallows Parish*, have piously undertaken the task of raising a fund, sufficient to repair and render comfortable, the place for holding their religious assemblies. To aid in this pious undertaking, they have determined to hold a FAIR, which will commence on Tuesday the 30th July instant, at the house on the farm of John Iglehart, Esq. near DAVISONVILLE; where it is hoped that the liberal spirit for which that neighbourhood has always been distinguished, will not be summoned in vain. The Ladies, not only of that vicinity, but of other places, are invited to aid the enterprise. It is by uniting efforts—by gathering the mite from every willing hand, that Temples are sometimes reared, and Monuments erected. Surely this, though a secluded and humble temple, being dedicated as it is, to the worship of the Divine God, and intended to shelter worshippers around HIS altar, can be saved from ruin?

Refreshments for persons attending the Fair, and feed for their horses, will be provided. If the weather on the day appointed, be unfavourable, the first fair day thereafter will be embraced for the object.

[M. Rep.]

The body of a drowned man came ashore on the 29th June last, at Cox's Creek, south side of Patuxent River, between Hawk point and Stony Creek. He was about 5 feet 6 inches high, had black hair, large, sandy whiskers, apparently stout in person. His dress consisted of a cotton shirt, black worsted vest, a kind of check pantaloons, cotton drawers, and square toed shoes. He had in his pocket a wooden comb, a knife, and two keys. There was a black ribbon around his neck. From his appearance, it is supposed that he was a waterman. He was buried on the same day. Persons interested in the deceased are referred to Wm. B. Chairs, residing on the above creek. —*Balt. Gaz.*

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1835.

Friday, July 5th.
On application, Thomas Swann, and Richard S. Cox, Esquires, of the city of Washington, were admitted as Attorneys of this court.

No. 187, Elizabeth Davis vs. George Calvert et al. The argument of this case was commenced by A. C. Magruder for the Appellant.

Saturday, July 6th.
The above case was further argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellant, and Richard S. Cox for the Appellees.

Monday, July 8th.
On application, Benj. P. Smith, Esquire, of the city of Washington, was admitted as an Attorney of this court.

No. 187, Davis vs. Calvert et al. The argument of this case was continued by Swann and Johnson, for the Appellees.

Tuesday, July 9th.
The court overruled the motions, to modify the decrees, in Chambers et al. vs. Chalmers et al., and Skipwith H. Coale et al. vs. Hannah K. Chace, decided by this court, at December Term, 1835.

The court also overruled the motion for a procedendo in No. 45, Watchman and Bratt vs. Charles Crook, Jr. et al.

No. 187, Davis vs. Calvert et al. was further argued by Swann for the Appellees, and Jones for the Appellant.

Wednesday, July 10th.—*Archer, J.* delivered the opinion of the court in No. 31, Steiger, Ad'x. of Steiger vs. Thos. Hillen. Decree affirmed.

Martin, J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 40, Darius Eader et al. vs. Casper Mantz et al. Appeal dismissed.

Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 2, Henry V. Hill's Lessee vs. Jos. B. Hill et al. Judgment affirmed.

On application Z. Collins Lee, Esquire, of the city of Washington, was admitted as an Attorney of this court.

The argument of No. 187, Davis vs. Calvert et al. was concluded by Jones for the Appellant.

No. 154, Thomas and James Hunter vs. Bryson, Adm'r. C. T. A. of M'Cartney, Jr. The argument of this case was commenced by Gill for the Appellant.

From the Baltimore Gazette.
The neighborhood of Light street wharf presented a most animated appearance on Wednesday evening last, in consequence of the expected arrival of the Lafayette Grays from Philadelphia—and every window, doorway, street, &c. seemed crowded with anxious faces ready to welcome these interesting strangers. About four o'clock the elegant Steam-boat Kentucky was seen coming into port in her usual splendid style, with the Grays and Capt. Hickman's Light Infantry Company, displayed in line on the upper deck. During the time of their passing from Fort McHenry up to the city, a salute was fired by the Junior Artillerists, stationed on Federal Hill, who rapidly left the hill and joined the escort at the Steamboat. The whole body then formed in column and marched to the head of Pratt street, where they received the fine company of *Everhart Grays*, from Frederick, who had just arrived in the cars by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—The column then took up the line of march, and entered the city at the head of Baltimore street, and after passing through several of our principal streets, retired. The two companies were politely invited to breakfast with General G. H. Stewart yesterday morning, in company with several of our most respectable citizens, and were met on their return to town by several of our volunteer corps, among whom we were glad to recognize some uniforms that once graced our annual festival with a splendour that gratified the military spirit then prevailing. The two companies, and a large party of citizens dined on board the Steamboat Kentucky, which left the wharf about four o'clock and proceeded down the river to Curtis' Creek. About half past nine o'clock last night they visited the Theatre and Circus; and, while on their way thither, our streets were enlivened by the most delightful music from Captain Johnson's Philadelphia band, which accompanied the Lafayette Grays to this city.

We were pleased to see in the line of procession yesterday, a newly organized band, commanded by Capt. Murray. It is composed of men of good musical talent, and, with strict perseverance, will in a short time equal any in the country.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.
The address of Mr. Everett to the President at Bunker's Hill, and his reply, are in a style that must render them acceptable to every one. Mr. Everett is dignified, respectful, affectionate; but disdains terms of sycophancy and adulation—and the President must have esteemed him mainly, independent and eloquent address the more for its being free from ridiculous flattery and unmerited compliment. We recognize in Mr. E. a freeman addressing the chief magistrate of a free people. The reply of the President was happy and appropriate. Such is the reception that should be given to the President every where. [The Address and Reply will be found on the fourth page of the paper.]

A stout, good looking black fellow, took passage yesterday morning at Baltimore, in the steam boat Kentucky, for this city. Before the boat reached Chesapeake City, it was discovered that he belonged to a gentleman of Maryland, and was endeavouring to make his escape from the bonds of slavery. An effort was made by the captain to place him in confinement, but the slave with one bound sprang into the water, and swam vigorously towards the shore. A boat was lowered in pursuit, but before it reached him he sank and rose no more. —*Philad. Gazette.*

A SLAVER CAPTURED.
The Bermuda Gazette states that H. B. M. schooner Nimble has captured a slave schooner with one hundred and ninety miserable creatures on board. This slave appeared off Barbadoes on the 18th of May, then on her way to Trinidad, in consequence of her not being allowed to stop at Havana, from the existence there of the cholera.

From the Independent Citizen.
DEDICATION.—Pursuant to arrangements previously made, and to public notice, the MASONIC HALL in Bel-Air, was on Monday, the 24th day of June, ultimo, solemnly dedicated to Masonry, to Virtue and science, and to universal Charity and Benevolence, according to the ancient usages of the Fraternity; and afforded to the public a spectacle in the highest degree impressive and interesting. Mount Ararat Lodge, No. 44, with its officers and members in full Masonic Costume, first assumed their stations in the Lodge Room; next entered the Grand Lodge of Maryland, to whom the officers of the Subordinate Lodge yielded their stations; and afterwards entered the Ancient and Honourable Encampment of Knights Templars, in full dress.

The Architect of the Building then approached the Grand Master, and declaring the building to be finished, surrendered to him the tools, implements and keys, which had been entrusted to him, and received a most impressive and eloquent address. A prayer was then offered up to the Great Architect of the Universe, by the Rev. CHARLES S. WILLIAMS, Grand Chaplain of the State of Maryland. That He would be pleased to sanctify the proceedings of that day to His glory!—after which, an Anthem was sung, accompanied by Capt. Roundtree's Band.

The Grand Master, with his officers, then proceeded to perform the Ceremony of Dedication.—After which, the Fraternity, and the Company attending, proceeded to the part of the building appropriated to Divine Worship, when the Grand Chaplain delivered a learned, eloquent, and appropriate sermon, which we believe was received with universal approbation.

A procession was then formed which proceeded through the village, with the banners, emblems, and implements belonging to the Order; and returning to the Hall, the Fraternity

was dismissed by the Grand Master, after a most fervent and eloquent prayer by the Grand Chaplain. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather on that day, nearly one hundred members of the Fraternity attended, many of whom were from the city of Baltimore, Baltimore, Frederick and Cecil counties, and the State of Pennsylvania. The concourse of spectators too, was very large, and particularly of ladies; who, we are happy to know, were invited to witness the whole proceeding, and who, we believe, were highly pleased with the ceremonies, and the courteous attention paid them on the occasion.

On the whole, we believe there has never before been exhibited so splendid a spectacle in this country, on any occasion, as that of which we have now given an imperfect sketch; and we fervently hope and trust that the pious and charitable purposes professed throughout this interesting and solemn ceremony, may be widely extended; intended as they seem to be for the promotion of brotherly love among mankind, and the amelioration of our condition in this world of probation.

The following Brothers were installed officers of MOUNT ARARAT LODGE, No. 44, for the ensuing six months, and invested with their respective jewels:—

Col. CHARLES S. SEWELL,.....W. M.
Dr. WM. McELHINEY,.....S. W.
Maj. WM. RICHARDSON,.....J. W.
LYNDE ELLICOTT,.....Secretary.
JOHN McKENNY,.....Treasurer.
Dr. JAMES Y. BRIAN,.....S. D.
RICHARD D. LEE,.....J. D.
WILLIAM FURLEY,.....Tyler.

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

Our quidnuncs were surprised on learning, yesterday afternoon, that President Jackson and suite had arrived here in one of the steam boats connected with the New York Rail Road Line, and without landing, had been put on board the William Penn, for Baltimore. The story also goes, that they arrived at New York yesterday morning, in the steamboat from Providence, shortly after the departure of the boat for Philadelphia, and that embarking in another boat, they followed and overtook her some miles from New York. Various rumours and conjectures were afloat respecting the cause of the President's unexpected return; but not having been able to trace them to any responsible source, we have not thought it worth while to aid in giving them currency. A few days will explain the whole matter.

It appears from the following paragraph, which we copy from a New Hampshire paper, that indisposition, arising from fatigue and the northern climate, was the cause of the President's unexpected return to the seat of government.

From the Dover (N. H.) Gazette.

On Tuesday evening last, John Williams, John B. H. Odiorne, Joseph H. Smith, and John P. Hale, waited upon the President of the United States at his lodgings in Concord, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements for this town, for the purpose of ascertaining more explicitly at what time it would suit his convenience to visit Dover, and received for answer that he would announce his arrangements to them at half past 7 o'clock the following morning. At that time, the committee again waited upon him, when he addressed them in substance nearly as follows:

He remarked, he felt admonished, seriously admonished by the state of his health to desist from the farther prosecution of his intended journey. He would have been pleased and gratified to have visited the whole of New England; he had been delighted with the reception he had thus far received; with our institutions of learning and our free schools; the hearty and happy faces of our yeomanry, he expressed himself gratified beyond measure. He wished our system of free schools might be extended over the south, the whole west and all the country. He was well aware that his determination to proceed no further would be a great disappointment to his fellow citizens who expected him to visit them, and he regretted it, and he wished the committee to express to the citizens whom they represented, that they could not be more disappointed than he was. It was not his choice, but the act of Providence that produced this result, and the event was beyond his control. But his public duties which were very pressing, his health, all admonished him to return home in as quiet a manner as possible.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Concord Patriot of Saturday contains an account of the reception of the President in that place on Friday. At Bow, he was met by a committee appointed by the legislature, and was addressed by the chairman, Warren Lovell, Esq. to whom he made an appropriate reply. The procession then moved to the line of Concord, where he was again welcomed by the citizens of that place, and was escorted to the Eagle Hotel by eight light infantry and rifle companies, and a large cavalcade. His introduction to the members of the Legislature, and the review of the military, took place on Saturday. The Patriot remarks, that the health of the President is much improved, and that he now appears to be tolerably well.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated Somersworth, N. H. June 28th, 1838: "We are busy preparing to receive the President, who is to be here early next week, to spend the day with us. We shall show him 1000 girls, 500 men, and 6 or 700 scholars, arranged in our mill yards, every individual of them belonging to the mills and schools of the village."

In no part of New England will the President see a more flourishing well organized establishment than at Somersworth, and as his visit will afford a proper opportunity, we hope to see in the Great Falls newspaper an account of their present situation, for a very

few years since, it had, we believe, but one small mill, and the house of the proprietors now it has its thousands of inhabitants, several places of worship, almost, if not quite, 20,000 cotton spindles, a large carpet manufactory, and one which we believe manufactures somewhere about four hundred yards of fine broadcloth per day.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

WASHINGTON, July 4.

The President, accompanied by the Vice President and Secretary of the Navy, his Private Secretary, and Col. Earl, arrived in this city at 10 o'clock this morning. After reaching Concord, he found that his strength would not enable him to undergo a repetition of the labours which the various engagements he had made, would require of him. And a further exposure to the North Eastern winds, it was feared, might prove permanently detrimental to his constitution, after his indisposition at Boston. He was, therefore, under the necessity of giving up his journey, without going to Portland, in Maine, which he intended to have made the termination of his tour at the North.

The President left Concord for Washington on Monday, 1st inst. after breakfast, and reached this city at 10 o'clock this morning, accomplishing a journey of 474 miles in three days. His strength recruited considerably since he commenced his return. The ordinary fatigues of a journey in the stages, relieved by the repose obtained in the steamboats and the rail-road cars, was found light in comparison with the personal exertion necessary to sustain him throughout a succession of days, in exchanging salutations and greetings with the immense number of his fellow citizens who thronged to meet him. He would have found it impossible to have borne up so long under the fatigue, but for the inspiring animation imparted by the enthusiastic kindness of his countrymen.

As our regular publication is suspended, in consequence of our National Anniversary, we have deemed it necessary to issue this early notice of the President's unexpected return, and the reasons for it, lest suppositions might be indulged, calculated to produce uneasiness in the public mind in relation to it.

In a recent conversation with Mr. Durant, he informed us that the greatest rate of his travelling in the air, was on his second ascension, in 1830, from Castle Garden, up the North River. Although the wind was not high, he found himself, in three minutes from starting, over a spot three miles from the Garden. This rate would propel him 60 miles an hour. Now Mr. Durant, at the same rate of travelling, with a fair wind, might traverse the whole continent of America from New Orleans to Portland, in the short space of 21 hours, witnessing (partly by moonlight) portions of the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine. We have little hesitancy, from our knowledge of the 'great, brave,' that he dare undertake such an exploit.

Mr. Durant also informs us that the rate by which he might be propelled in a gale of wind, would be 100 miles the hour, which would carry him from Louisiana to Maine between sunrise and sunset.—The balloon would not be likely to suffer injury, and from his experience heretofore, he is sure that his respiration would not be affected, because, when seated in his car, however high the wind, he is in a perfect calm, and if a candle were lit, would not only not be blown out, but would not even flare. Mr. Durant would take a tour of this kind, were he sure that, in such a distance, there would not be adverse currents. He is, however, determined to attempt, and we have no doubt he will accomplish, in the line of his profession, more than any other Aeronaut that has preceded him.

Whatever career Mr. D. may choose to adopt, and however chimerical, he may be sure of the best wishes of his fellow-citizens in favour of his success.

Should he fail and perish, the regrets of his countrymen will console his survivors, and his fame upon the page of history will be their solace. It seems to be the glory of our young adventurer, to risk every thing to exalt the character of Americans—a race of men, engrafted upon a noble stock, and whose deeds of daring know no bounds.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

FROM LIBERIA.

We are indebted to Mr. Williams, Lieut. Gov. and Mr. Rogers, High Sheriff of Liberia, who arrived on Monday in the ship Jupiter, from Liberia, for the following interesting account:—

The colony at the time they left contained upwards of 3500 inhabitants, and 250 dwelling houses; 3 churches and meeting houses; viz: Episcopals, Presbyterians, Methodist and Moravians; an academy and several schools. The colony is governed by a Governor appointed by the Board of Managers at Washington—a Lieutenant Governor and two Council, elected by the people once in each year—and the people contented and happy. It is gratifying to state, that there are only 2 persons in 3000 who are intemperate. Wheat and rye have not yet been tried sufficiently to test the quality of the growth. Indian corn grows well, but lessens in size both in ear and stalk. Almost all the vegetables of this country grow well there. They have one schooner of 60 tons, one of 40, and one of 5 or 6 tons, belonging to the place, and will soon build some others. The natives in the interior have lately been very quiet. The staples of the country are rice, which is plenty and good—cotton, which is plenty and good—cotton, which is spontaneous, long and fine texture; and a person from the South has undertaken to bring it to more perfection. Messrs. Williams and Rogers will proceed on to Washington immediately, to confer with the Board of Managers on the propriety of allowing the colonists to choose all their officers, and to make other alterations in their

constitution as is considered necessary. The place is very healthy.—*N. Y. Times.*

It appears by the Providence Journal that the Rhode Island Legislature is acting upon an anti-masonic memorial, praying that no Masonic Corporations should be created or renewed, and that no person should be admitted to the office of Governor, or any other office, who should not be declared void, have passed a resolution calling upon Masonic bodies, to show cause why their charters should be declared void, as has been erroneously stated in some of the Boston papers, that appear at the next session and show cause why the prayer of the petitioners should be granted or, in other words, to show cause why they should not be called upon to defend their charters.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

A Very Narrow Escape.—of which the Princeton System gives the particulars, occurred during the late freshet, within half mile north of Somerville Court House, in full view of more than a hundred persons. A very small brook had become so high by sudden fall of rain in the morning of Friday last, as to extend to the width of several hundred yards. Five men, part of whom were attending jurors of the County Court, sitting in Somerville, attempted to drive across with a heavy farm wagon with a cow on it; they succeeded in getting nearly over the most difficult part, when the current became so violent as to wash them all down together; they went entirely under; the wagon was separated from the horses and running mad, and was washed nearly a quarter of a mile down the river, the horses swam out with the part of the wagon.

One man only was able to swim out, the other four were separated, and clung to the limbs of the trees and bushes for nearly an hour, whilst a wagon was dispatched with speed to the Raritan river on the opposite side of the town, for a boat which was procured loaded in the wagon brought to their rescue just in time—as one or two of them had become so exhausted with cold and cramp as to be barely able to hold out until the boat reached them.

MONS. TONSON COME AGAIN.

We are informed, on authority which dare not dispute, that the Sea Serpent has again appeared off Nahant. He was first seen on Saturday afternoon, passing between Rock and the Promontory—wending his way into Lynn harbour, and again on Sunday morning, heading for South shore. He was seen by forty or fifty persons, (ladies and gentlemen) who insist that they could not have been deceived. They will take their solemn oath that the object seen by them was the veritable, bona fide Sea Serpent, and so forth. They scout the idea of having been deceived by sharks, whales, porpoises, grampas or mackerel, and compel us to accredit their assertion.—*Evening Transcript.*

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

St. Louis.—Within 48 hours, ending July 21, there had been one case of cholera at St. Louis—that of a coloured person. The Missouri Republican of June 21, says, the number of deaths, from cholera, in Palmyra, that state, is estimated at 106—a mortality scarcely exemplified in the history of the disease in this country. The same paper mentions that the disease had appeared at Alton, Illinois—where there had been eight or ten fatal cases.

At Pulaski, Ten. on 23d June the deaths had amounted to about 60. At that date the disease had greatly abated.

At Nashville, there was still an occasional case of the cholera; but it appeared no longer as an epidemic.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, there had been 12 deaths from cholera, during the week ending on the 27th June. For several succeeding days, the general health of the city had improved, (according to the Gazette) and a few cases of cholera had been spoken of. Nothing like panic prevailed.

There had been a case of cholera at Richmond, Va., on the 27th ult., which terminated favourably; and another, on the 1st inst. which proved fatal.—No other cases had occurred; and the citizens were perfectly free from excitement or alarm, on the subject.

Lexington, Ky.—The Observer of the 28th June, says, the cholera has not yet entirely disappeared from Lexington. There were still a few cases almost every day. Miss daughter of R. H. Chinn, Esq. died on the 28th. The disease was still prevalent in country round, though with less violence than at first. There had been 35 deaths in all the Lunatic Asylum. At the commencement of the disease, the number of patients at the Asylum was 106—thus nearly one-third had been cut off.

In Georgetown, Ky., the disease had entirely disappeared; but at Paris, there had been little or no abatement either in violence or violence of the cases.

At Wheeling.—The board of Health gave their final report under date of June 25. There had been no new cases of cholera for several days; and it being the unanimous opinion of the physicians that the disease had ceased as an epidemic, the reports from the Board of Health would be discontinued. It appears from their concluding report, which made at considerable length, the disease was most violent and fatal in those sections of the town heretofore deemed most favourably situated—namely: "from the market-house back to 4th and 5th streets, including market square, and on Market and Main streets, between Jefferson and Adams;—in this section of the town the mortality amounted to one-fifth of the population;—whilst from the union street to Wheeling Creek, on the side of Main and Water streets, no case of the disease occurred." Report of Deaths in Wheeling by Cholera, from May 16th till 23rd June, 1838.

...of a letter to the Editors of the Baltimore Chronicle, dated
Annapolis, June 6th, 1833.
I regret to say the cholera has appeared in this city and vicinity; the mortality has not been great but the disease extremely violent. The neighbouring parishes (Rapides) has suffered much, but principally the black population. We have every thing to fear, but I trust it will not remain a great length of time.
You have heard of our Senator Johnson's death by powder explosion on board steamer vessel;—his body has been found; a most beautiful eulogium was passed on him by H. B. Ballard, M. C., a few days since at a public dinner given him in this town.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.
Pittsburg, Pa.—There were two new cases of cholera at Pittsburg, on the 3d inst.—a child and child. On the 4th there was a new case, but those of the previous day, D. and child) terminated fatally. Total number of deaths by the cholera, at Pittsburg, from 11th June to the 5th July, 23, Kentucky.—The cholera still lingers in and near Mayville, but is stated that nearly all the citizens of that place have returned to their homes and resumed their occupations. The last accounts, the disease was still in the Harrodsburg. A letter dated June 1st published in that place, says:
"I shall not attempt to describe the situation of the inhabitants of this devoted village, more than half of those who have not fled, down with cholera, and the number of deaths in proportion to the attacks, is increasing. I found my wife and mother-in-law and servants dead, and God knows when and where they will be found. Dr. Baylie's nearest neighbour, was well at breakfast and a corpse before night. Major Allen's wife died suddenly. I am not well far from it—but, I endeavour to withdraw my mind from the danger, by incessant devotion to the afflicted of all classes."
In the close of his note the writer says:—Judge Boyle and Genl. Adair are down, and Col. John Thompson dead."

FOREIGN.
LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.
The brig Quito, Maxfield, arrived at New Bedford on Wednesday, from Lisbon, whence it sailed on the 17th of May. Captain Maxfield has favoured the editors of the New Bedford Gazette with the following intelligence:—
Don Miguel's fleet was lying at Lisbon at that time, inactive for want of men. On the 17th the Government commenced pressing Portuguese that could be found on board shipping in port, as well as on shore, for army and navy. On the 13th, an order was issued to all the shipwrights and caulkers, to suspend their working on any merchant vessel, until one of the Government's old ships, which had been condemned, was repaired, and requiring them to work on board every day, not excepting Sundays.
Nothing of importance had transpired at Porto, and if there had, it would have been most impossible to obtain correct information, as all the avenues for impartial accounts had been closed by the Government. Don Pedro was expected at Lisbon in about ten days, and it was thought he would be received with open arms by all classes. The use of Don Miguel was very unpopular among the people, but they of course did not care to express their opinion openly. Deserders were frequent, and to a considerable extent, both from the army and navy, mostly consequence of not receiving their pay.—It was stated that Don Miguel had not paid his men in sixteen months, although he has a time to time promised it to them in two words, which is the case at the present time. The cholera had been raging at Lisbon to a considerable extent, but had in a great measure subsided when the Quito sailed. No news had however appeared on board the ship.
Brig Tim, Jarvis, of Boston, sailed May 24th for Oporto—had been detained 17 days by the Government, in consequence of having flour on board, which is contraband at Lisbon.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.
FROM ENGLAND.
The packet ship Philadelphia, Captain Chapman, arrived here yesterday from London and Portsmouth, having sailed from the latter port on the 23d, and brings London papers of the evening of the 31st. From these papers the editors of the Gazette have made a summary, and a few extracts.
The most important occurrence in England, was the tremendous meeting at Birmingham, the particulars of which are noticed below.
The slave question, and the embargo, it will be seen, are noticed under their respective heads, and we are gratified to learn from official authority, that the Dutch embargo was in the eye of being removed.
The North American Colonial Association had a conference with Secretary Stanley on the 20th ult.
An early prorogation of Parliament was said to be resolved on by ministers.
From the London Traveller of May 21.
The great Birmingham Meeting at Newhall Hill, took place yesterday, according to Mr. Twiss's letter of summons to the field.—Towards 80,000 persons were present on the occasion, exceeding, by many thousands, the number of those who attended the grand meeting on the same spot last May. We have not space to give the detailed report of this evening, but must content our readers with a brief notice of the event. The immense concourse was addressed at length by Mr. T. Atwood, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Montz, and Mr. H. H. H. Various resolutions were passed, and carried unanimously, condemnatory

of the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers, who had betrayed the confidence of the people, and turned their sanguine hopes into despair. A petition to the King, praying His Majesty to dismiss his present Ministers, was also agreed to without a dissentient voice.—Other petitions to the legislature were also adopted, having for object the reduction of taxation and the repeal of the corn laws.—The meeting finally dispersed, having conducted the whole of the proceedings with perfect order and regularity, and Birmingham remained quite tranquil.
It is impossible to contemplate the unanimity and determined spirit of this great assemblage without coming to the conviction that unless a change of Ministry shortly occur, convulsions of a nature frightful to look forward to, must inevitably take place. The government has given a giant's strength to a mere dwarf, and upon their heads rest the consequences of allowing organized bands of people to overawe the executive. It is quite clear the demands of the country for relief from a pressure of taxation, are so overwhelming, that no administration can now hold office, without resorting to an immediate reduction of the public burdens, in order effectually to enlist the moderate men to oppose the designing acts of the party of the movement.
St. Petersburg, May 4.—The Turkish General Pacha left this city on the 29th April, to return to Constantinople.
Berlin, May 13.—Accounts received here yesterday by express, which came by way of Vienna, say that all proposals of peace have been rejected by the Egyptians, and that consequently the state of war will continue.
Lambourgh, May 17.—The Russian Government in Poland has published an ordinance of the Emperor, dated the 23d ult. by which persons accused of certain political offences, including the publication of false news, are ordered before court martial, the sentence of such courts to be carried into execution as soon as they have received the confirmation of the Viceroy.
The Warsaw papers also contain an account of 25 individuals belonging to the late Polish army who were concerned in a recent unsuccessful attempt at insurrection. Five of the party were taken by Cossacks on the frontier, one of them poisoned himself, but the other four were brought before a court martial and sentenced to death. The sentence was carried into execution on three of the surviving prisoners; with respect to the fourth, on account of his extreme youth the sentence was mitigated into corporal punishment and hard labour.

EGYPTIAN NEWSPAPER.
A journal is now published at Alexandria, under the title of *Miszer Wekaiessi* (Egyptian News.) The vignette of this paper, in opposition to the Ottoman Crescent, presents half a sun, shining forth from behind a pyramid, on the side of which stands a flourishing palm tree. On the left of the vignette are these words:—"Printed at the office of the *Divan of Events* in the Royal Castle." This paper, which is in the Arabic and Turkish languages, gives no political news, but is confined to civil and military subjects, which have merely a local interest.

FROM THE SWISS PATRIOT.
Soleure, Switzerland.—At a short distance from Soleure, on the high road to Lucerne, is situated the village of Zukwell. It is there, in the vicinity of a chapel, that repose the remains of Kosciusko.
Kosciusko! At this revered name Poland should arise and threaten the tyrants oppressing the land of liberty. At this very name the glorious achievements of a great general burst on our minds.
On the 3d of May, 25 Poles proceeded from Soleure in military procession to Zukwell to prostrate themselves at the altar of the Almighty, to salute the ashes of an illustrious countryman, and to celebrate the anniversary of the constitution granted on the 3d of May, 1791, to the people of Poland.
The sun gave the light of its glorious rays to the noble remnant of a nation as illustrious as unfortunate.
The hospital chaplain, M. Shaner, was at Zukwell to give his pious assistance to the noble refugees.
The religious ceremony over, the Poles left the temple and knelt before the tomb containing the ashes of Kosciusko. It would be difficult to describe the solemnity of the scene on seeing the heroes of Orochen and Ostrolenska bathing with their tears the stone containing the ashes of the hero of Poland and swearing to march in his footsteps. Perhaps at that very moment the vile slaves of despotism were insulting with their sardonic grin, the unfortunate Poles who on the borders of the Frozen Ocean, are painfully eating the bread of slavery.
A Polish officer, in his mother tongue, briefly mentions the deeds performed by Kosciusko in behalf of his country, and gives out to imitate. "Poland," says he, "is not yet annihilated; whosoever beats a Polish heart, still exists the nationality of Poland." He then, in French, stated his satisfaction at being able to speak of liberty in the land of freedom, and to offer, in the name of his countrymen, his thanks to a nation that has given them welcome and entered into their pain and suffering. And like the people who always turned their eyes towards Zion, the children of Poland turned their faces towards the North, and saluted their country from afar.

An inhabitant of Soleure replied to this speech; he expressed the wish of the Swiss population, union, fraternity, liberty, and devotedness for those who have shed their blood in the defence of freedom.
Thus terminated a ceremony which affected deeply the numerous spectators it had called together.

POSTSCRIPT.
The Silas Richards arrived last evening, bringing London dates to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th inclusive. Paris papers of the 20th and 21st had reached London by express, bringing the important intelligence that the King of Holland had consented to an armistice and that the Navigation of the Scheldt was free.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.
A preliminary treaty was yesterday signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France and Holland, which, so far as it goes, will give great satisfaction to the commercial world, as well as to a great number of line and rule political thinkers, who deem a rupture with Holland to be uncongenial with the spirit of our national history. The treaty consists of six articles, by the first of which the English and French embargoes will be taken off the respective ports of each nation, and the consequent measures in interruption of the navigation by the Dutch nation will be removed.
2. The intercourse between the respective parties will assume the same posture as before the French expedition in November last, and the services of the French and English squadron be dispensed with.
3. The Dutch garrison of Antwerp prisoners of war will be sent home.
4. The armistice between Holland and Belgium will be continued till the settlement of a permanent separation.
5. The navigation of the Scheldt will in the meantime remain free.
6. The navigation of the Meuse during the same period will be open, subject to the tariff settled by the treaty of Mayence.
The Times of the 23d announces the receipt of an express from Paris bringing a letter from their correspondent, from which we extract the following:
Paris, Tuesday, May 21, 4 o'clock. P. M.
The news of the King of Holland's consent to an armistice for an indefinite period, on the conditions proposed by Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand, was received here yesterday; although fully anticipated, as I informed you in one of my letters, so far back as three weeks ago, it affected the funds in the same way as if the announcement of the armistice had been quite unexpected, and the fact wholly unlooked for. The 3 per cent. rose nearly 1 per cent. the speculators at the Bourse were more than usually active, and a variety of rumours was put into circulation with the view of adding stimulus to the market. Of the latter there was only one worth repeating, as I believe it to have had some foundation. It was said that the French Government has received accounts from Constantinople of so late a date as the 5th inst. up to which time nothing had occurred from which any doubts could be raised, that peace would not be ratified. None of the ministerial papers, however, speak of these accounts, and I should rather fear from the tenor ascribed to the latter at the Bourse, and the silence of the former, that too favourable a construction has been put on the negative character of the news. Mehmet Ali's final answer or ratification ought to have arrived long before the 5th; and if Ibrahim had not commenced his retreat by the end of April, it must have been owing to the occurrence of new difficulties. It is very certain that the Sultan's tone has undergone a very material change since the arrival of his new allies, the Russians, and that it was his intention, whatever might be the ultimate consequence of the presence and services of such allies, to avail himself to the utmost of the advantages of the strong position in which they have temporarily placed him.
From the Morning Chronicle of the 22d.
Interment of Mr. KEAN.—The funeral of Mr. Kean is appointed to take place on Saturday, at Richmond: the procession is to start at 3 o'clock. The pall will be borne by Mr. Macready, Mr. Harley, Mr. Farren, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Sheridan Knowles, and probably Mr. Charles Young. The mourners who immediately follow the body will consist of the medical gentlemen who attended Mr. Kean, and a few personal friends. The inhabitants of Richmond have come forward in bodies for the purpose of testifying their respect to the deceased, by entering into a subscription to raise a monument to his memory, and making every possible preparation calculated to give effect and solemnity to the scene on Saturday. The coffin containing the body of Mr. Kean is made of old English oak, polished with brass plate and handles, presenting a neat and substantial appearance.—On the plate is engraved the following brief and modest inscription:—"Edmund Kean, died the 13th May, 1833, aged 56."
Mr. Mee, the Chairman of the late Spaffield meeting, has surrendered himself to the authorities, and for want of sureties which were demanded of him, he was committed to the House of Correction.
Dovka, May 20.—In the suite of the Prince Czartoryski who embarked from Wright's on Saturday, for France, was a male attendant, aged 43, only 3 feet 3 inches in height, but well proportioned and of good aspect. Yesterday the Britannia steam vessel and the Dart sailing vessel arrived in the roads from Ostend, with about 300 young men for Don Pedro's army. The officers who had been here for nine or ten days, waiting their arrival, immediately embarked in boats, and went on board, when the vessels got under weigh, and accompanied by the Wellington steam vessel, proceeded with a fair wind down the Channel.
The Augsburg Gazette of the 17th inst. has a letter from Belgrade, dated May 6th, stating that the French squadron which is collecting in the Archipelago will probably be obliged to take up a station without the Dardanelles, as the Russian ambassador is said to have declared himself against its being admitted into the sea of Marmora. The same paper gives the following particulars from Constantinople respecting the St. Simonians, whose arrival there we have already mentioned:—"The arrival of a party of St. Simonians, to seek the free woman in this capital,

and marry her to Father Sefantin, has for some days past diverted the public attention from the important political events which are now passing. These adventurers, by their ridiculous costume and conduct, as well as by the liberties which they took with some Turkish women, have given to the government so much cause for suspicion and discontent, that it ordered them to be arrested and conveyed to the Dardanelles, whence they will be expelled from the Ottoman empire."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
The packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Graham, arrived at N. York on Monday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the first ultimo. By this arrival our New York correspondents have been put in possession of their regular files of papers from London to the 31st May and Liverpool to the 1st June.
The most important intelligence received is the ratification of the preliminary Treaty for the settlement of the affairs of Holland and Belgium, and the conclusion of a settlement between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt, Ali Pacha. The accounts from Constantinople are to the 8th of May, and they contain assurances of the concession by the Sultan of those points which the Viceroy of Egypt had originally demanded as the fruits of his conquests and conditions of his retreat.
The debate on the subject of the abolition of Colonial Slavery was going on in parliament with great warmth. Sir R. Vyvyan spoke at great length against the plan of ministers. Though he admitted that there was a necessity now to abandon slavery in the abstract, he contended, however, that the Colonies would not submit to the manumission of their slaves by parliament, and that they were not bound to submit.

He was replied to, at equal length and with great ability, by Mr. Stanley, who contended, in the most unqualified manner, for the right of parliament in the premises, and also for the expediency. Some modification has taken place in the plan proposed by ministers on their first presentation of the measure. It is now proposed to raise the sum necessary to indemnify the planters, not from the labour of the slave, but from an additional tax on sugar.

Great dissatisfaction appears to prevail with some of the editors on the subject of the verdict given by the Calthorpe street jury in the case of Cully, the policeman, shot in the late riot. The editor of the Times declares the verdict to have been contrary to law. We annex such extracts from the English papers as appear to us of greatest interest.

IN THE KING'S BENCH. On Wednesday, the Solicitor General moved for and obtained a writ of certiorari, to remove into the court of King's Bench the inquisition on the body of Robert Cully, the policeman, who came by his death at the late assemblage in Calthorpe street.—The inquest was quashed on Thursday afternoon, by the court, on the ground that on the face of the inquisition, there was nothing to justify the verdict.

HYMENEAL.
Married, on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Waters, Mr. HENRY BASSFORD, Junr. to Miss MARGARET CLAGETT.
On Tuesday evening last by the same, Mr. JOHN BEARD to Miss HARRIET ANN STEWART, all of Anne Arundel county.

We are authorised to announce to the Voters of Annapolis, and Anne Arundel county, that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

NOTICE.
PERSONS indebted to the estates of Joseph Morton, late of A. A. County, deceased, and George Cracroft, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estates are desired to present them for settlement.
GEORGE MORTON, Administrator.
July 11.—

IN CHANCERY.
8th July, 1833.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of John Shaw deceased, as male and reported by Thomas S. Alexander and Somerville Pinkney, the trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 9th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of August next, in one of the Annapolis newspapers.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$4015 00.
True copy. Test.
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
July 11.

IN CHANCERY.
8 July, 1833.
Richard E-step and Henry A. Hall, Surv'g. Admin's of Rezin Estate.
Ann Sparrow, Joseph G. Hutton, Aseneth G. Hutton, Enoch A. Hutton, and William F. Hutton.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, the trustee in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 9th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of August next, in one of the Annapolis newspapers.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1083 57.
True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
July 11.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CLASS, No 14, FOR 1833.
To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 13th of July, 1833,—at four o'clock, P. M.

Sixty-six Number Lottery Ten Drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.
1 prize of 20,000
1 prize of 10,000
1 prize of 5,000
1 prize of 3,000
100 prizes of 1,000
16 prizes of 500
56 prizes of 100
36 prizes of 50
112 prizes of 40
112 prizes of 30
224 prizes of 20
1,960 prizes of 10
15,400 prizes of 5
18,040 prizes, amounting to \$366,080.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Tickets to be had at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
July 11.

A CARD.
THE undersigned has several HOUSES and LOTS for Sale.
JAMES F. BRICE,
Annapolis, July 4, 1833.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,
Annapolis, June 19th 1833.
IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis; and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order,
SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.
June 20. 1833.
The Gazette of an American Baltimore, will publish the above once a week six weeks.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office in the city of Annapolis on the 1st July, 1833.

A.
Mary Aze.
Richard J. Bowie
Thos. Birmingham
John T. Barber
Singleton Bartholowes

B.
James B. Brewer
Henry Bassford
Sarah Burgess
Elias J. Bloodgood
Jos. Brewer, Jr.
Charles Carroll—2
John Calvert
Dan'l Caulk
Chas. Clagett
David S. Caldwell
Wm. Currin

C.
Wm. Dicks
Vernon H. Dorsey
George Dunn
William C. Eagles—2
James Foster.
John Glenn—4
Ellenor Gray
Benj. Galtier

D.
Mrs. Munter, (Welsh Point)
David Hughes
John L. Johnson
Leonard Iglhart
Matilda Leach
Gilbert Murdock—4
Wm. Murdock—6
U. W. Marriott—2
Jas. E. Miller
James Mills, P. M.—2

E.
Mary Offer
John Poisel
Capt. Stephen Robertson
James Raymond
Anthony Robinson
Sheriff of A. Arundel—2
Rachel Stallings
Nichs. Stonestreet
Francis Summerville
Sarah Shekelle
Jon. M. Tate
W. H. Tuck
Lt. Tenah Tighman—4
Sarah J. Taylor

F.
John H. Williams
Gideon White—7
Henry Weakes
R. Wells
David W. Whiting
Persons applying for any of the above Letters will please say they are "Inland."
J. GREEN, P. M.
July 4.

G.
Elizabeth Orme
Sarah Parren
Judson Stewart
Jno. Smith, Jr.
Louisa Stinchcomb
Mr. Shaw
Leonard Sellman
Robt. M. Tomlins
Mr. Talbot
Lewis Tasker
Louisa Williams
Martha Weedon
Henry M. Wayfield—6
Wm. Wirt
Philip S. Wicks

H.
Persons applying for any of the above Letters will please say they are "Inland."
J. GREEN, P. M.
July 4.

I.
Persons applying for any of the above Letters will please say they are "Inland."
J. GREEN, P. M.
July 4.

J.
Persons applying for any of the above Letters will please say they are "Inland."
J. GREEN, P. M.
July 4.

K.
Persons applying for any of the above Letters will please say they are "Inland."
J. GREEN, P. M.
July 4.

L.
Persons applying for any of the above Letters will please say they are "Inland."
J. GREEN, P. M.
July 4.

M.
Persons applying for any of the above Letters will please say they are "Inland."
J. GREEN, P. M.
July 4.

N.
Persons applying for any of the above Letters will please say they are "Inland."
J. GREEN, P. M.
July 4.

O.
Persons applying for any of the above Letters will please say they are "Inland."
J. GREEN, P. M.
July 4.

NO. 29.

THE JACKSON CONVENTION
Will meet at Mrs. Robinson's Boarding House on Saturday next, the 20th instant, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to represent the District composed of Annapolis, A. A. county, and part of the city of Baltimore, in the next Congress of the U. S.

We are authorised by the Managers of the "Female Benevolent Society of All-Hallows Parish," to state, that as a more suitable place than the one first contemplated for holding the FAIR, has been obtained, that a change in the place of holding it is made. They therefore give notice to the public, that through the politeness and at the request of Mr. Solomon Sparrow, the Fair will be held at his house, near South River Church.

Persons working for the Fair, are requested to send their contributions to the said place on Monday previous to the holding of the same, where the Committee appointed by the said Society will be to receive them.

The Baltimore American, and Marlborough Banner, and other papers publishing the notice, will please make this alteration.

SOUTH RIVER FAIR.

Near the side of the road leading from South River Ferry to Calvert county stands one of the most antiquated Churches in the state of Maryland. The little eminence upon which it is erected as well as the Church itself, is nearly obscured by a surrounding forest. Its unassuming spire is unseen until you approach its very vicinity, when it breaks upon the sight in a manner which might be well adapted to increase the veneration which its age and its object are alike calculated to inspire. The arrangement of the interior is still more calculated to remove the mind of the beholder to ages long gone by, and to associate his reflections with the spirits of those whose green graves surround the edifice, were it not that the first emotions which are excited by the surrounding neglect and dilapidation call for a sigh, that the sons of those who laboured to erect, have not had sufficient consideration (we will use instead of a severer expression) to keep from ruins, the fabric which the piety of their forefathers erected and dedicated to the worship of the Supreme, the bountiful giver of all the blessings we enjoy. The melancholy train of reflections to which these objects irresistibly lead the mind, will not be unpleasantly interrupted by announcing that the daughters of this venerable church, associated with other industrious females of the neighbourhood under the title of *The Female Benevolent Society of All-Hallows Parish*, have piously undertaken the task of raising a fund, sufficient to repair and render comfortable, the place for holding their religious assemblies. To aid in this pious undertaking, they have determined to hold A FAIR, which will commence on Tuesday the 30th July instant, at the house of Mr. Solomon Sparrow, near South River Church, where it is hoped that the liberal spirit for which that neighbourhood has always been distinguished, will not be summoned in vain. The Ladies, not only of that vicinity, but of other places, are invited to aid the enterprise. It is by uniting efforts—by gathering the mite from every willing hand, that Temples are sometimes reared, and Monuments erected. Surely this, though a secluded and humble temple, being dedicated as it is, to the worship of the Living God, and intended to shelter worshippers around HIS altar, can be saved from ruin?

Refreshments for persons attending the Fair, and feed for their horses, will be provided. If the weather on the day appointed, be unfavourable, the first fair day thereafter will be embraced for the object.

[Md. Rep.]

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1883.

Thursday, July 11th.
The court reversed the decree with costs, in No. 53, Birely et al. vs. John and Joseph Staley, and remanded the record for further proceedings.

Martin, J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 36, Wm. Cockey et al. Lessee vs. Edward Harris.

Judge, Reversed and procedendo awarded. The court affirmed the decree of the Chancellor in No. 41, Elizabeth Claggett et al. vs. Charles Salmon.

The court overruled the motion to reinstate the appeal in the case of Fouke and wife et al. vs. Henry Kemp, decided at June Term, 1881.

The argument of No. 154, Thos. and James Hunter vs. Bryson, Adm. C. T. A. of McCartney, was concluded by Mayer for the Appellee, and Gill for the Appellants.

No. 54, Thos. B. M. Duogan vs. Eliza Duogan, vs. John S. Tyson and others. The argument of this case was commenced by Lloyd for the Appellant, and Johnson and Williams for the Appellees.

Friday, July 12th.
The argument of the above case was concluded by Lloyd for the Appellant.

The court affirmed the decree of the Orphans Court in No. 180, Eaton and McCartney vs. Harriet Carroll.

Dorsey, Judge, dissented.

Archer, J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 180, John Glenn vs. The Mayor &c. of Baltimore.

Judge, Reversed and procedendo awarded. The court reversed the decree of the Chancellor in No. 41, The Gas Light Company vs. Rembrandt Peale.

The court reversed the judgment of the county court, and awarded a procedendo, in

No. 187, Elizabeth Davis vs. George Calvert et al.

The court reversed the decree of the Orphans Court in No. 154, Hunter vs. Bryson, Adm. C. T. A. of McCartney, and remanded the case for further proceedings.

The court reversed the judgment, and awarded a procedendo, in No. 5, Stone and Glenn vs. Martha M. Holliday.

In No. 10, John Duvall et al. vs. The State of Maryland—The court dismissed the appeal.

Saturday, July 13th.
The court reversed the judgment, and awarded a procedendo, in No. 44, John Donnelly Ex'rs. vs. John C. Pawson's Ad'rs.

The court stands adjourned, until the 2d Monday of November next.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY JACKSON MEETING.

Centreville, June 14th, 1883.

At a very short notice a number of the friends of the Union and present National administration assembled at Mr. Wilmer's Hotel to take into consideration the necessary steps preliminary to the approaching political campaign, when Dr. R. Goldborough senior was called to the chair, and T. Wright, 3rd appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated:

On motion of Wm. A. Spencer a committee of five persons was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, which committee composed of Messrs. Wm. A. Spencer, George N. Newman, Wm. Hackett, Robt. B. A. Tate, and Wm. S. Hambleton, retired and shortly after reappeared in the meeting and reported the following resolutions, which were severally read and adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting returns sincere thanks to Almighty God, that in the late difficulties which have agitated this country, it has pleased Him in His Providence to continue the blessings of life to that distinguished Patriot, Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That we hail with delight the undiminished confidence which he continues to enjoy in the affections of the people of these United States.

Resolved, That we firmly believe that that confidence will insure to his administration of this government such a support as will add permanency and prosperity to its existence.

Resolved, That we will on our part leave nothing undone calculated to co-operate with the people of the United States in giving such support, and that in order to effect it, we will use our utmost efforts to elect from this congressional district a representative devoted to the policy as pursued by him.

Resolved, That we reprobate the doctrine of nullification as advanced by a portion of South Carolina, whilst we admire the spirit of conciliation that led to the compromise of the Tariff.

Resolved, That we recommend to the different counties composing this congressional district, to appoint Delegates from their respective counties to meet in general convention in the town of Centreville on the 25th of July, proximo, to select a candidate to represent their district in the next congress.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the people of the several election districts in this county to call meetings in their respective districts, to appoint on 2d Saturday in July, two delegates from each district to represent this county in the convention of the congressional district to be held on the 25th July; and also to appoint three committeemen to meet committees from other districts, at the same time and place, to select four candidates for the General Assembly, five candidates for the Levy court, and a candidate for Sheriffalty.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 6.

Thursday last being the 57th Anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in this city with all the demonstrations of joy and public respect becoming the glorious occasion. The Washington Society assembled at Hauschildt's, on Charleston Neck, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and sat down to an excellent dinner. The Hon. JOEL R. POINSETT, President of the Society, not having arrived (as was expected) from the North, the Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON was requested to act as President of the day. The building erected on Mr. Hauschildt's lot was tastefully decorated for the occasion. On the front were likenesses of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and JACKSON, and the Star Spangled Banner, emblem of our national union and national power, waved gracefully and proudly over it. The President occupied a seat in the centre of the building, under a canopy formed of the U. S. Flag and other Banners, there being on his right hand a medallion bearing the inscription, "STARKE,"—"BATTLE OF BENNINGTON,"—"Boys we are going to beat the enemy, or Molly Starke is a widow this night," and on his left hand, another, bearing the inscription—"SAMUEL WARREN,"—"I am ardently attached to the Union, and fought and bled for it." The whole of the interior was hung round with evergreens, the Banners of the twenty-four States, with their mottos, bannerets bearing allusions to our numerous military and naval victories. A band of music was in attendance, and a spirit of social and patriotic hilarity animated the company.

One of the Vice-Presidents gave the following toast:

THE HON. WM. DRAYTON—The patriot "without fear and without reproach,"—estimable in private, illustrious in public life—all the ends he aims at are his country's.

After the enthusiastic applause with which this toast was received by the company, had subsided, Col. Drayton rose and returned in a handsome manner his acknowledgments for the honor done him; he then entered at some length into the questions connected with our local politics and party divisions, and triumphantly vindicated his course in Congress in reference to them, and concluded with an affecting allusion to his approaching departure from the State, and bidding those around him an impressive and affectionate farewell.

His parting acknowledgments and benedictions were received with deep emotion, and will live in the grateful memories of all who heard him.—*Courier.*

THE SEA SERPENT—AGAIN.

From the Boston Centinel of Tuesday.

The Sea Serpent.—A party of 80 or 100 ladies and gentlemen embarked yesterday morning in the steamer Connecticut, for the purpose of taking an excursion in the lower harbour, with the expectation of getting a view of His Serpentine Majesty. About 12 o'clock, when the steamboat was half way between Nahant and the Graves, the monster was seen approaching. A number of gentlemen took the small boat and made directly for it, but unfortunately did not run upon the animal as was intended, owing to a little mismanagement in rowing. The Serpent came within an oar's length of the boat, and without appearing at all alarmed or uneasy, took a slight curve towards the steamboat, and passed under her stern within fifty or sixty feet, and then disappeared. We understand it was the opinion of those in the small boat that he might easily have been struck, but unfortunately there was no harpoon on board. At this time his motion was not undulating as has sometimes been stated, but rather like the movement of an eel or common water snake. It has been reported that there have been three or more of these strange creatures seen lately, one of which is supposed to be 150 feet long. The one seen yesterday, was from 60 to 70 feet in length. We would recommend some of our sporting friends who are skilled in the management of a whale boat, and use of the harpoon, to make an attempt upon the liberty of this marine monster, and there is but little doubt he might be taken.

The foregoing account is furnished by a gentleman who was one of the passengers, and had a good opportunity to see the serpent from the small boat, and whose certificate is annexed. This statement in its material bearings is also corroborated by several other gentlemen with whom we have conversed, who were on board the steamer. The excursion of yesterday has afforded a much better opportunity of seeing this strange animal, than has occurred for years, and it is not inconsistent with the whole tenor of the statements that have been made at different times by great numbers of persons for the last fifteen years, since a monster of this description was first announced in our waters. It is admitted on all hands that the appearance of a marine animal of this description would be still more extraordinary, if so many witnesses should be grossly deceived, as would be the case, if no such animal had appeared. One or the other of these extraordinary difficulties is presented for the belief of the public, and we are of opinion that it would not require so great a stretch of credulity to believe in the existence of such an enormous Sea Serpent, as to believe that so many persons could be so greatly deceived. We learn that a gentleman fired at him with a musket from the steamer, but without effect. The shot was given before he had approached so near the steamer as he did a few minutes afterwards. The first thing that attracted the attention of those who were in the steamer, was a peculiar appearance in the water at a distance, supposed to be occasioned by a shoal of small fish that he was apparently pursuing. Three distinct appearances of this kind were observed at the same time afar off, and the steamer made for one of them, in pursuit of which the serpent appeared to be. It is therefore inferred by some of the passengers that there are three of the strange animals, as has been before stated.

We, the undersigned passengers on board the steamboat Connecticut, do hereby testify that we were in the small boat which put off from the steamboat, and approached within ten feet of a Sea Monster, which passed under our bow at a very rapid rate. As near as we can judge from the view we had of him, his head resembled that of a pickerel. His head only appeared on the surface; as to the length of it, it is impossible to determine. The motion was not like that of a porpoise, but resembled that of a common snake.

Benj. H. Norton, James W. Hale, William Tewksbury, Jr., Samuel S. Williams, George W. Proctor. Passengers.

Thomas Carroll, James Gahagan, Oarman.

THE HOSPICE OF ST. BERNARD.

Our readers will be interested, we are sure, in the communication published to day relative to an American benefaction to this ancient and solitary station—the discovery, by an American traveller, one of our fellow citizens, of anthracite coal, in the vicinity of this monastery, and the subsequent transmission, from home, of one of Nott's Stoves, in which to consume it have been the means, it will be perceived by the letters of the Senior Resident, Barras, of securing the blessing of abundant warmth to the pious brotherhood who pass their lives amid eternal snows, for the cause of pious humanity.—*The American.*

Communicated for the New York American. The Hospice of the Great St. Bernard is among the choicest spots of interest to the European traveller.—The unpaid labours of the good monks and their co-workers, the noble dogs of the hospital, are familiar to all those who take pleasure in the records of deeds of benevolence. It is pleasing to learn by recent advices from that dreary region, that these pure hearted devotees, to whom humanity itself stands debtor, are likely to enjoy henceforth a little more of human comfort than they have heretofore done, and, what adds to our pleasure, that it will be through the instrumentality of our own fellow citizens. A few circumstances of their condition will make what we allude to better understood. This Hospice occupies, as is well known, the most elevated practicable pass of

the High Alps, where, at an elevation of 8000 feet from the level of the sea, has been constructed amid precipices of rock and ice, a rough bridge pass for the convenience of travellers, connecting the Pays de Vaud with Savoy and the neighbouring parts of Italy. In this gorge stands the Hospice of St. Bernard, on the edge of a frozen lake, the highest inhabited spot in Europe, and a great deal too high, as all visitors will testify, for human endurance—unless supported as these good fathers are, and have been for these six hundred years, by the united enthusiasm of religion and benevolence. To give warmth to this frozen mansion, amidst eternal ice and snow, and in a temperature which often falls to the zero of Fahrenheit even in summer, would seem to be "a sine qua non" of residence in it, and yet from the expense of fuel, it is utterly beyond the scanty and precarious means of the establishment—all the fuel hitherto consumed by them, consisting of small faggots of wood, brought upon the backs of mules, over a broken, rocky ascent of 25 miles from the valley below. The result has been that the whole supply of fuel reserved for what was needed for cooking, has been reserved to warm their shivering or frozen guests, in the "travellers' rooms," while they themselves have been content to pass their lives in a freezing temperature within doors as well as without, between naked stone walls, on bare stone floors, without curtains, carpet or fire. Such have been their comforts. It is pleasing now to contemplate a warmer picture.

In the summer of 1830 a traveller from our city, during a short abode at the Hospice, whose friendly walls relieved him and his family just in time to save them from one of their perilous snow storms, had the good fortune to light on the discovery that among the mineral products of the adjoining heights, was an anhracite coal, though of very inferior quality. Having no means of burning such as an incombustible fuel, this discovery led to immediate directions for the erection of a grate for that purpose, but, as it proved, with partial success; and subsequently, on his return, to the remitting to them better plans and models, and eventually, through the liberality of a few to whom the story was told, to the transportation to the Hospice itself of one of Dr. Nott's admirable stoves of a large size, with all things appertaining to its immediate use. The following extracts of letters from the Hospice relate to the progress of the experiment, and conclude with the most satisfactory statement of its complete success, and that "the joy of the brethren knows no boundary."

St. BERNARD, July 19, 1831.
Dear Sir:—I often think of your short visit to our abode, and of the good instructions you gave us on the method of burning Anthracite. We continue the experiments, and we intend to put up grate-wood.

BARRAS, Chan. Reg.
St. BERNARD, 5th September, 1831.

Sir:—I scarcely know how to thank you, dear Sir, for the kind and obliging letter with which you have honoured us, accompanied by valuable descriptions and models of grates, that will be of the greatest use to us: I beg you to accept our sincere thanks for them.—According to the instruction you gave us a year ago, I had a grate put up in the parlour chimney; it has succeeded well; there are, however, still some improvements to be made after your model, and thanks to you we hope to succeed in it entirely.

A few days after your departure from our Hospice a year ago, I was in great danger of being lost in a tempest on our mountain. Three persons perished at a short distance from me. God was graciously pleased to prolong my days; I ought to be very grateful to Him and endeavour to live for his service.

Your very obedient servant,
BARRAS, Chan. Reg.
St. BERNARD, February 30th, 1833.

Much Honoured Sir:—The Hospice of St. Bernard will always preserve a lively remembrance of the interest which you take in its prosperity. I assure you that I beg you also to assure your friends, that there is no member of our congregation, who is not very grateful for the benefits which our Hospice has received, and is yet to receive, by your generous offer of a furnace to burn Anthracite: it will be very valuable to us, by enabling us to warm the house economically, and will be a great relief to suffering beings, for the distance of five leagues (25 miles) from the woods, their scarcity, and the difficulty of transportation, obliged us to practice the strictest economy. The Anthracite, as you know, is so near, that it can be transported without expense—but we were in want of means to make it burn. This furnace, then, will be a monument which will perpetuate the generosity and the devotion of our friends in America, to the poor travellers across the 'High Alps,' by the great St. Bernard. Gratitude will owe these benefits to that pious sentiment, which so deeply interests the friends of humanity in the unfortunate.

Your humble servant,
BARRAS, Chan. Reg.
St. BERNARD, April 26, 1833.

Sir:—The experiment made by Mr. Saynisch, on the burning of the Anthracite in the furnace that you had the kindness to send to us, was crowned with the most complete success. We have now only to thank you, and beg you to be the interpreter of our sentiments of deep gratitude, to the generous benefactors who have united with you in kindness to us.

Your very humble servant,
BARRAS, Chan. Reg.
The following is an extract from the gentleman above alluded to, a scientific traveller and friend, who was fortunately at the Hospice on its arrival.

Hospice St. Bernard, 25th April, 1833.

My dear sir:—It is with the greatest gratification and pleasure that I can communicate to you the fulfilment of your wishes to erect the stove which you had the kindness to send

to the St. Bernard. In this case, when the snow ran down the mountain, St. Pierre, it was with the greatest difficulty for me to bring it up. To have brought on a wagon from there I should have brought in pieces to the Hospice. The construction was very difficult, because several pieces were broken when I carried them. Notwithstanding all this, I succeeded to burn the coal, which is much plumbago than anthracite. Twice you have been in full operation and the brethren has no boundary. They have been your and your dear family with the greatest gratitude. To-morrow I shall go with the mariner and the dogs, because the weather is very stormy and the snow enormous. Your most obedient servant,
L. JAYNSCH.

P. S. I hope you will excuse my English my Dictionary is 6000 feet below.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Oporto are to the effect, May, at which time the squadron of Admiral Sartorius had just arrived off the coast of the Douro. It appears that Oporto had suffered dreadfully from a severe cannonading which commenced at day break on the morning of the 16th, the anniversary of the constitutionalists' attempt in the year of 1832 to establish a liberal government in Portugal. The cannonading was from the south of the river Douro, and the guns and mortar batteries, on the Gava Hill were ordered and directed, that nearly every shell told on that part of the city which was their range. The houses were very shattered, and the loss of life was also considerable; some accounts say as many as hundred, besides a great number wounded. The hospitals also came in for a great share of the injury inflicted by the bombardment.

The correspondents of the London journals acknowledge that fever and cholera, thinning the population—that forced individuals to the order of the day—that individuals do not pay—that individuals have as much as are starving—that desertions are of daily occurrence among the soldiers—that desertion and mutiny are equally common among officers—and that the only hope for the is a desperate ally. This has been repeatedly threatened but as often deferred. In the appearance of Don Pedro's affairs much less favourable, than our last accounts had led us to believe.

The Cholera continues to prevail with malignity in Lisbon.

A Polish General of the name of Bismarck made a proposal to Don Pedro to bring out a hundred of his countrymen; it appears to be a London Correspondent, that he has made his appearance at the eleventh hour as the first battle that is fought will, in probability, virtually decide the fate of the country, and that event cannot be long delayed.

WASHINGTON, Pa. July 10th.

On Tuesday last, C. M. Patrick, a student, about 17 years of age, a student Washington College, fell from a chimney in this neighbourhood about 17 feet, broke both his arms, and injured his head, so as to cause his death on Thursday about 11 o'clock. This young man was the state of Maryland, near the District of Columbia, and while a sojourner here he had declared himself to all with whom he was acquainted, by his friendly and agreeable manner. On yesterday, his remains were interred in the burying ground adjoining town, attended by the Trustees, Faculty, Students of Washington College, and the procession of citizens of the place. The remains were yesterday adopted by the members, which evince the regard with which his memory and character were held by the attached to that institution.

THE CHOLERA.

Kanawha county, Va.—A letter to the editors of the Lynchburg Virginian, from a physician in Kanawha county, dated July 10th, says:—

"The cholera has been prevailing in Kanawha county for the last two weeks. We have probably in the town (Charleston) and Works, in all, fifty cases, a large proportion of which were of a mild character, and deaths. Some of the cases have been violent, terminating in five hours from the attack. No new cases and but one death the last 24 hours."

Mobile Point.—One death by cholera the last inst.

New Orleans.—There were 13 deaths the last inst.—of what disease is not stated.

THE CHOLERA.

From the Williamsport (Adm.) Banner, July 13.

The cholera among the labourers of the Canal has gradually abated since our last report, now scarcely a case remains. The sections, however, have been abandoned, and the force on others diminished by the fear of the disease.

Pittsburg, July 10th.

Since the report of the Board of Consulting Physicians (on the 9th inst.) three cases of cholera, have taken place.

NASHVILLE.

During the month of June there were twenty deaths by cholera.

Cholera in Shelbyville.—We have received no letters direct from Shelbyville, our last, the Mail not having been sent; that place as it came through on Wednesday, and who came passengers from thence to Murfreesboro, that there were remaining in the place about 20 persons, not more—say perhaps families. There had been sixty deaths of the citizens of Shelbyville, including those who had retired to the country and that we regret to hear that the epidemic had broken out with considerable violence

parts of the country at Birmingham, Ala. The names of the persons who died subsequently to the date of the publication on Wednesday we have no means of ascertaining. Mr. Morris and Lady Morris, who were in the city, were among the number. Dr. Strong who was tried to be dead, is recovering.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) July 2.
The Cholera has disappeared from Alton. The deaths happened during its prevalence the last that of Dr. Samuel Barrett, formerly of Ashby, Mass. Several deaths occurred at Lofton's settlements, between Alton and Carrollton. Up to the 26th, at Alton, there had been nine deaths. On the 26th there was one death at Jacksonville. Three deaths have occurred at Montebello, (one at Fort Edwards, and five at the village of Keocuck, opposite Montebello—amongst the latter was that of a Palen, of the American Fur Company. At Naples there have been two cases—of which was fatal. At Middleton Mills, three cases—two of them fatal. At Exeter, three cases, with great violence: the first case previous to the 23d there were 35 cases, 18 of which were fatal. It then recd.—*Repub.*

FRANKLIN (Lou.) June 26.
THE CHOLERA.
This disease, we are sorry to see, still continues its ravages in the village of St. Marville; although the principal part of the town have fled the place. There are a considerable number of free persons of colour slaves still remaining in town; and the silence appears to be almost exclusively confined to that portion of the population. A number of cases and deaths, when compared to the slight number of subjects, is truly appalling. From all accounts, this alarming epidemic has been more fatal, and the number of cases greater in St. Martinville, than in any other town in the Union of similar size and population.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.
During the month of June, there were 1061 deaths, within the corporate limits of New Orleans.

BUENOS AYRES.
By the brig Amazon, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, we have received a file of British Packet of Buenos Ayres to the 10th of May, from which we have made the following extracts:

BUENOS AYRES, May 18.
On Monday evening last, the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, held a sitting, at the request of three members. Don Manuel H. Aguirre, president. Business commenced by reading a note from the Justice of Peace of the Parish of Sorro, (Permin Tocornal), stating that the 11th of the said parish, was installed in the midst of a tumult, caused by persons whose voice ought to have been moderation and order; that absolute threats were used by Comandante Nicolas Martinez Fonte, who was at the head of a battalion of officers, sergeants, corporals, and even soldiers: that they had threatened language and vociferations, particularly towards those citizens who re-echoed their conduct as being against public liberty; and that in the midst of this uproar, false votes were tendered and received. This Note was referred to the proper committee, to report thereon.

After the above affair was disposed of, Sr. Ferrero stated that the object of calling the present sitting, was to consult the House on a doubt which had occurred to some members of the committee appointed to report on the election returns: whether a member of the committee who had been re-elected representative, and who besides, had presided at one of the polls, could take part in the course of the committee, and report on the validity of the returns?

After a warm debate, the house dismissed the question without coming to a decision. It reads strange to English ears, of military men voting in a body at an election. In Buenos Ayres, officers, and non-commissioned officers (that is to say, sergeants and corporals,) the regular army, have the privilege of voting for members of the legislature. Sixteen years ago, rank and file used to vote, and whole companies were marched to the polls; but this has been reformed, and only those above mentioned are now allowed. In England, the regular troops of all grades, could be looked upon as being subject to the influence of their superior officers, and therefore improper persons to have a share in the election of Senators; and so long as they are soldiers, that privilege is denied them. This salu-ary is carried so far, that no military men are permitted to attend the gallery of the House of Commons in uniform; and soldiers must, by law, be removed to a distance from the place of election, to do away with any idea that the citizens were in awe of the military.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.
The contingent of the Province of Rioja, with the escort of the General-in-Chief, Quiroga, marched from San Juan the beginning of April. They are to form a corps of 1000 men.

It is said that the right division, under the command of General Aldao, had penetrated into the camp of the Cacique Yanquetru, and taken the families and booty which the Indians had made in their last incursion in the Province of Cordova.

The left division, under the orders of Gen. Urquiza, was on the 2d inst., at Sauce Chica, three leagues S. E. of Bahia Blanca.

MAY 16th.—We received yesterday, by the ship, Apia, Segunda, Montevideo journals to the 14th inst. The object of the President's visit with his army to the frontiers, seems to have been fully accomplished; and those who were in arms against his authority, as far as appearances go, completely put down, at least for the present. The principal chiefs and partizans of what is designated "Gen-

eral Lavallo's party," viz: Mazabel, Caldas, Garzon, Merdan, Caldas, and a number of others, have been sent, by the Brazilian authorities, to Puerto Alegre; the soldiers have been dispersed and disbanded, and the arms delivered up to the oriental Chief.

The Universal of Montevideo, of 14th inst. contains the official communication between President Rivera, and the Brazilian Marshal, Barreto, which led to the above results. The latter states the great anxiety of the Government of Brazil to preserve a good understanding with that of the Oriental Republic: that the late irruption of the emigrants into the Oriental territory from Rio Grande, had caused his Government infinite uneasiness, and might tend to call in question the honour of the Empire, unless the explanations on both sides were full and explicit: that the inhabitants of Rio Grande were in the greatest alarm, and had taken up arms; in consequence of a report that President Rivera intended to enter that province in a hostile manner, as a measure of revenge.

President Rivera replied to the above, saying, that the only object he had in view in coming to the frontiers with his army, was to secure the peace of the Republic, and to put down the anarchists, so that they might not again disturb the peace of their country: that this was now accomplished, and that every praise was due to the Brazilian Government, and to Marshal Barreto, for the candid and honourable manner in which they had acted in an affair which might have compromised the peace of the two countries. That the act of the Indian Lorenzo, in having violated the Brazilian territory, had added another to the crimes which that individual had committed, and that those who accompanied him, and who might be found in the Oriental territory, should be severely punished.

The Brazilian Colonel, Bento Gonzales, who it was said had favoured the party in arms against the government of President Rivera, has been removed from his command on the frontier, by order of Marshal Barreto.

SAN JUAN.
The Province of San Juan has lately suffered considerably from the Scarlet Fever, and Hydrophobia. The incessant rains, and eating unripe fruit, it was supposed had in a great measure contributed to the former. It is the same disease which last year made such ravages in Chili.

The government of San Juan has issued a decree, stating that they had taken every measure to counteract the effects of the fever; and although it had caused the death of a number of persons, yet it had not prevailed to such a degree in other provinces of the Argentine Union:—but that another terrible malady had appeared, the Hydrophobia; and that it had become necessary promptly to remove the cause of it. The government therefore ordered that no dogs should be permitted in the streets; that any of those animals found there should be immediately killed, and that those in the country districts must be kept strictly confined.

MONTEVIDEO.
We received journals of the above city, from 2d to 11th inst. by the ship, Adelaide. They state that the troops of the anarchists who had entered the Oriental territory, from Rio Grande, had been entirely dispersed; that 52 prisoners, with a quantity of arms and stores, had been taken from them; and that those who sought refuge in the Brazilian territory, were placed in custody of Brazilian guards, by order of Marshal Barreto. The latter had an interview with President Rivera, which is stated to have been highly satisfactory. The Marshal promised to deliver up the arms of the rebels, and the cattle which they had stolen; and that Colonel Olazabal, and Padre Caldas, should be ordered to leave the territory of the Empire within 24 hours: also that Colonel Garzon, and the rest of the Chiefs, should be sent to Puerto Alegre, and the Brazilian Colonel, Bento Gonzales, should be tried by a Court Martial. General Lavallo remained in Entrerios.

The Universal of the 3d, contains a detail which states that the Portuguese schooner Destemida, with a crew of Portuguese and Italians, sailed from Rio Janeiro on 22d December last, for the Coast of Africa; but when 10 leagues from that coast, the crew mutinied, headed by the second mate, Juan Bautista Boessini, killed the owner, who was also Captain (Juan Manuel da Silva Campeon) and threw two or three of his slave servants overboard. They ran the schooner ashore at Rio Grande; the mate, Boessini, and some of the sailors, proceeded thence to Montevideo in the polacre Concepcion, and thence to Buenos Ayres in the packet Flor del Rio.

A few weeks since, a North American named William Clark, was sentenced at Montevideo, to suffer death for killing a negro; but there was a doubt whether provocation had not been given for the act. Some communications have appeared in the Universal upon the subject; one of which states, that if any doubt exists, the prisoner ought to have the benefit of it; another justifies the sentence. The affair, however, remained undecided.

OBITUARY.
Died, of Hydrophobia, on Friday the 28th of June, Anna, daughter of Robert Mitchell, of St. John's Neck, in Kent county, Del. in the 16th year of her age. The family never suspected the nature of her disease, until the morning of the day upon which she died, when, upon being asked by one of them if she had not been bitten by a dog, she replied, that she had not been bitten, but that she had allowed a little dog, which had subsequently run off and been killed as mad, to lick a small sore, produced by a scratch, upon her heel. Medical aid was then resorted to for the first time.

The deceased appeared to retain her senses perfectly throughout her illness, and e-

vinced not the slightest disposition to injure anyone in attendance. She lived twenty-eight days from the period when the virus is supposed to have been communicated—five days from the commencement of her indisposition—and fifty-four hours after the convulsive sensations at sight of water, gave the first clue to the nature of her disease.

IN CHANCERY.
July Term, 1833.
Joseph Evans and James Iglehart, vs.
Richard Thompson and Rinaldo Tydings.
The object of the Bill in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of John Tydings late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

The bill states, that the complainants who sue for themselves, as well as for the benefit of all other creditors of the said John Tydings who shall come in and contribute to the expenses of this suit, at October Term, 1833, of Anne Arundel County Court, recovered a Judgment against the said John Tydings, for as well the sum of ninety-five dollars and forty-seven cents current money, a certain debt, as one hundred and ninety dollars current money damages, and six dollars and twenty-eight and a third cents costs, damages, to be released on payment of interest on the said debt from the eighth day of March eighteen hundred and twenty, & costs: That no part of the said Judgment has been paid—That the said John Tydings died seized in fee simple of a house and lot fronting on Duke of Gloucester street in the city of Annapolis, leaving the said Rinaldo Tydings of the city of Baltimore, his brother and heir at law—That the said John Tydings by his last will and testament devised all his property, real and personal, to his cousin the said Richard Thompson, and his heirs, but in case of his death before marriage, all the said real and personal property to belong to the said Rinaldo Tydings, and his heirs, forever, and appointed the said Richard Thompson executor of his said will—That the said Richard Thompson hath taken upon himself the execution of the said will, and possessed himself of the said John Tydings' personal estate—That the said personal estate will not be sufficient for payment of the said John Tydings' debts. The bill also prays for writs of Subpoena against the defendant, and the writ of Subpoena against the said Rinaldo Tydings, having been duly issued and the said defendant having been returned not summoned at two successive terms.

It is thereupon, this tenth day of July 1833, adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis once in each of three successive weeks before the tenth day of August next, give notice to the said Rinaldo Tydings of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by solicitor, on or before the tenth day of November next, to answer said bill and shew cause, if any he has, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
July 18—3w.

IN CHANCERY,
13th July, 1833.
Peter H. Terme
Matthew Pascal & Virginia Pascal.
THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for a conveyance to the complainant by the defendants of the property hereinafter mentioned.

The bill states, that Andrew Candolle, now deceased, heretofore contracted with Matthew Pascal, and his wife Virginia, for the sale, conveyance and assurance, for the sum of seven hundred dollars as the consideration therefor, to him said Candolle, of all the leasehold, interest, and term of years thereof vested in said Virginia, and then belonging to said Matthew in right of his said wife, in and of all that piece or parcel of ground situate in the city of Baltimore, which said Candolle conveyed to said Virginia by deed, bearing date the 13th of May 1824.—That said Candolle paid and satisfied said Matthew and Virginia the said consideration above stated, and that thereupon, in order to the conveyance to said Candolle by them of said piece or parcel of ground, and leasehold interest and term of years, the said Matthew and Virginia then being and residing, as they now do, in the Republic of Colombia, executed to the said Candolle the deed or instrument of writing, exhibited with the bill, and which purports to convey and assure to said Candolle, his executors, administrators and assigns, the said piece or parcel of ground, and said leasehold interest and term of years. That said Candolle transferred and assigned to complainant, among other property, the said piece or parcel of ground, leasehold interest, and term of years, upon certain trusts in the deed in that behalf set forth. That complainant is advised said deed from said Matthew and Virginia is informally executed, the acknowledgment thereof not being according to the acts of Assembly as made and provided in cases of conveyances from non-resident grantors, and in the execution thereof is otherwise defective, by reason whereof the complainant is not vested with the perfect legal estate in the premises. The bill also states, that the defendants reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, in some news paper, before the 20th day of August next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 15th day of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True Copy. Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
July 18.

CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
2nd COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
July 18th 1833.
The Agent for Paying Pensions?

SIR: In order to remove all misconceptions that may arise relative to the 4th section of the 1st chapter of the instructions issued from this Office 10th June, 1833, I have thought proper to furnish the Agents with a form for the Clerk's certificate therein mentioned, which is to be filed by the Agent, who will refer thereto as often as may be necessary to ascertain the correctness of the papers certified by the magistrate named therein. On such certificate being filed with the Agent, the Clerk's certificate at foot of form B. may be dispensed with.

Respectfully, Sir, your Obedt. Serv't.
J. B. THORNTON,
Second Comptroller.

Signature of the Magistrate. ()
Jus. Peace.

STATE OF _____ COUNTY }
I, _____ Clerk of the Court, of the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that _____ is a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, duly commissioned and qualified; that his commission was dated on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, and will expire on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, and that his signature above written is genuine.

Given under my hand, and the seal of said County, this _____ day of _____ 18 _____
Clerk.

N. B.—Editors of papers throughout the United States will confer a favour on the numerous pensioners of the government by inserting the above in their respective papers.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.
A BY-LAW to provide for the Graduating and Paving North East and Hanover streets.
Passed June 10, 1833.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the City Commissioners be, and they are hereby authorised, empowered and directed, as soon as may be practicable, to cause such parts of North East and Hanover streets, as in their discretion may be most convenient to the property holders in said streets, to be properly graduated, to fix and establish the breadth of the footways, and to cause Kib stones to be laid on the outside thereof.

And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the order of a majority of the said commissioners, out of any unappropriated funds of the Corporation.

And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of each and every proprietor of a lot or part of a lot fronting on said streets, to cause the foot way so far as the same shall bind on his said lot, to be paved with good red paving brick, and each and every person who shall neglect to pave the same for the space of thirty days after being notified by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every week thereafter that the same may remain unpaved.

July 18—3w.
D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

Ticket No. 2,33,34, a prize of \$80 in the Union Canal, Class No. 14, was sold at E. Dubois' office.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS NO. 14, for 1833.
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
To be drawn at Baltimore, On SATURDAY, the 20th of July, 1833,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.
Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEDULE.

1 prize of	\$12,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,500
1 prize of	1,300
5 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	400
10 prizes of	300
40 prizes of	150
40 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	50
56 prizes of	40
56 prizes of	30
112 prizes of	20
2,240 prizes of	8
6,400 prizes of	4

8,040 Prizes.

Tickets 24—Halves 32—Quarters 81.

Tickets to be had at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
July 18.

A CARD.
THE undersigned has several HOUSES and LOTS for Sale.
JAMES F. BRICE,
Annapolis, July 4, 1833.

VALUABLE TAVERN FOR SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Maryland, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY THE 4th DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 12 o'clock, A. M. that valuable Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, known as
WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL.
and lately kept by William and Swann. This establishment has chambers sufficient to accommodate eighty persons, and is situated on the premises for forty horses; a good ice-house, billiard room, and all other buildings necessary for carrying on the business of the house. There are also a yard, garden, and lot attached to it, including an acre or more of ground, and affording sufficient room for the erection of additional buildings, if necessary. The reputation of this establishment, its great and valuable custom, and the rapidly accumulated fortunes of its former proprietors, offer great inducements to purchasers.

At the same time and place, will be exposed to public sale, all the personal property belonging to the establishment, consisting of Furniture, stock of Wines, Liquors, and valuable NEGRO SLAVES, and other articles.

Also, William and Swann's interest (one half) in contract for carrying the mail between Annapolis and the city of Washington until the 31st of December 1833, with one coach and ten horses.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as to the real property are, one fifth of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and the residue in five equal annual instalments, with interest on the whole at each payment, the purchaser to give bond with surety to be approved by the trustee for the payment thereof; and also at his own cost before the ratification of the sale, to effect and continue in operation an insurance thereon to the amount of four fifths of the purchase money which may be due after the day of sale, and assign the policy to the trustee as an additional security. The personal property will be sold for cash or on a credit of four months, the purchaser giving bond with surety as for the real property, and will be sold together with or separately from the real estate, as may be deemed expedient. If sold with the real property, no more will probably be required in cash for the whole, than would amount to one fifth of the purchase money of the real property if sold separately.

The property not to be conveyed until the payment of the purchase money.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr. Trustee.
June 30.

The Baltimore American and Gazette, National Intelligencer, Richmond Enquirer, Poulson's Daily Advertiser, and New York Courier and Enquirer will copy the above and forward their accounts immediately to the trustee.

NOTICE.
THE creditors of the firm of James Williamson and Thomas Swann—and of Thomas Swann and Sarah H. Williamson, are notified to exhibit their claims with proper vouchers in the chancery office within four months from the day of sale.

N. BREWER, Jr. Trustee.
The American and Gazette, Baltimore, will copy the above.

NOTICE.
A CAMP-MEETING of the Methodist Protestant Church, for Anne-Arundel Circuit, will be held on the 18th of July, at the White-Marsh Meeting House, directly on the public road leading from Baltimore to the Chesapeake Bay, one mile from the head of the Bodkin Creek, where there is a good landing, and navigable water for vessels of 8 or 10 feet draught—it is about 18 miles from Baltimore, by water, so that the situation is such as to present at once an inducement to our Baltimore and eastern shore friends to come over to our help. If good water—a fine campground, and a hearty welcome, is enough, we promise that all these will be realized by our friends who are hereby affectionately invited to come and unite with us in the public worship of Almighty God.

N. B. The baggage of our friends will be taken and returned to the boats, free of expense. A commodious boarding or two, and a church in case of rain.

IN CHANCERY.
8th July, 1833.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of John Shaw deceased, as made and reported by Thomas S. Alexander and Sperrville Pinkney, the trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 9th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of August next, in one of the Annapolis newspapers.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$4015 00.

True copy. Test.
2
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,
Annapolis, June 19th 1833.

IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis; and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order
JAM. MAYNARD, Cash.
June 20.
The Gazette, and American Baltimore, will publish the above once a week six weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New-York American.
The following touching lines are from the pen of Mrs. F. W. Warren, and were addressed to her father, Gen. Adair, of Ky. late Governor of that state, and at present a member of Congress.

This gifted lady accompanies her husband, Gen. Adair, on a voyage to Europe, for the benefit of her health. The best wishes and earnest prayers of a wide circle of friends accompany them.

Farewell to thee, land of my birth!
Though I leave thee to wander afar,
Thou art dearer to me than the rest of the earth—
Aye! dear as my own natal star.
And though I should see thee not, even for years—
I shall think of thee always, and often in tears.
Farewell to thee!—land of my sire!
Abode of the brave and the free,
Hither my father's patriot's fire
And worthiness of country—'twas he
Who could I part from his loved native shore,
If I fancied his arms would enfold me no more.
Sweet home of my mother!—farewell!
As I recalled thee with pride—
As I thought of thee with memory's swell,
That utterance choked with their tide.
If the thought of her only thus thrills through my heart,
Could I see her once more—should I ever depart.
Bright scenes of my childhood!—adieu!
Sweet haunts of my half-open'd mind,
And ye sports! Love and Youth, consecrated by you,
Oh! how shall I leave you behind!
To part with brothers—from sisters—from friends—
Is there aught upon earth that can make me amends?
New York, 7th June, 1833.

From the Sporting Magazine.

BULL-HUNTING IN WASHITAW.

Perry Point, Miss. Dec. 8, 1832.

Mr. Editor.—The wild bull inhabits the forest of Washitaw, which lies on the west side of the Mississippi river, extending from the territory of Arkansas into the state of Louisiana—three hundred miles in length, from north to south, and one hundred miles in width, from east to west. The wild tract of the hunter, and no other, strikes the Washitaw river in the middle of this primeval forest, flowing in solitary grandeur from its source, above the Hot Springs, in Arkansas, to its mouth at Black River, into the state of Louisiana.

The wild bull of the woods is never to be seen in the fields or prairies. His progenitors, for several generations, if not for ever, have been bred in the forest. Unlike the tame bulls, they are of a deep black colour, and the cows generally a dark iron grey. This fact makes some of the hunters think that they have not descended from the stock of the tame bull, but are a distant variety of the same species. It is not my object to settle, but merely to suggest this doubt. Perhaps wild animals when domesticated, assume a variety of colours, which they have not in a state of nature. Colour makes the only perceptible difference between them and the tame bull, except what it produces by their wild habits. They are almost as shy and fleet as the deer, and have bottom to stand a long chase, and when overtaken defend themselves by fighting the hunters and dogs. The dogs by themselves are never a match for the bull, and seldom attack, but hold him at bay until the hunter shoots him. This sport is dangerous, for if a hunter wounds the bull, or his rifle misses fire, the bull rushes at him, and the dogs that attempt to arrest him are scattered and frequently killed.

The manner of hunting the wild bull cannot be better explained than by stating the particulars of a hunt that took place near the Washitaw river. At sunrise in the month of November, 1830, Mr. Strong started on a hunt in the forest with three companions, neither of whom had ever seen a wild bull, and to gratify their curiosity, he imprudently agreed to go with them. Their pack consisted of about a dozen—not of any distinct breed, but selected on account of their ferocity. They had not proceeded far before they discovered fresh tracks of a bull, and put the dogs on the trail. After they had pursued about three miles at speed, it was ascertained by the barking of the dogs that they had the bull at bay. The hunters then dismounted, and leaving their horses in charge of one person, the rest proceeded to the spot on foot. When they came up they saw the bull facing the dogs, with a cover of green briars in his rear. The timid companions of Mr. Strong, quailing at the fierce looks and threatening horns of the bull, could not be prevailed on to approach within point-blank shot of the enraged beast. Mr. Strong proceeded alone, keeping a tree between him and the bull, and discharged his rifle at his head. The gun hung fire, and the bull pawing the ground, and throwing down his head at the instant the gun went off, the ball passed over it and wounded him in the neck.

The bull, who kept his eyes fixed on Mr. Strong all the time he approached, as if expecting a salute from his gun, as soon as he felt the sting of the wound, bounded directly at the smoke of the powder, scattering as he went the pack of dogs that rushed between him and their master, as if they had been a swarm of flies. Mr. Strong called in vain upon his companions to fire. They were too far off, and would have been afraid to do it if they had been nearer, knowing that the bull always turns upon the last gun that is discharged. In the mean time some of the dogs were crushed beneath his hoofs, and others that came near his head were thrown amongst the lower limbs of the trees. Several of them were on the ground, at the same distance going up and down like the balls of a juggler. The dogs were soon scattered, and before Mr. Strong could re-load the piece the enraged bull was upon him; but he evaded his horns several times by dodging behind the tree. While Mr. Strong and the bull were thus

No doubt of it, but will they, being left to breed in uncultivated nature, beyond the care and control of man, resume a uniform colour?

desperately engaged, the dog rallied again in defence of their master. One of the best dogs attempted to seize the bull by the nose, but unfortunately missed his hold, and the bull instantly catching him between the point of his horns and the ground, ran him through, and tossed him up as if he had been hurled from an engine. Mr. Strong found time during the second combat between the dogs and the bull to make his escape to a large tree that lay near him, blown down by the wind, and walked out on one of the horizontal limbs a few feet from the ground—he was obliged to stand on the limb. It was so low, that if he had straddled it, the bull could have reached him. The bull ran to and fro under him, whilst he was fearfully balanced on a shaking limb, knowing that instant death awaited his fall.

Presence of mind is the last thing a good hunter loses; and Mr. Strong in his perilous situation, managed to re-load his gun, and firing down on the bull, as he passed under, broke his back near his hips. This shot brought his hinder parts to the ground; but he propped up his fore parts by planting his fore feet before him, and held up his head fiercely at his destroyer, roaring with rage and pain. He fired another ball in his forehead, and the dying bull dropped his awful front to the earth.

"And now the hurly burly's done,
And the battle lost and won."

Mr. Strong next called his cowardly companions, who were still afraid to come near the bull; but having satisfied themselves that he had sunk to that deep sleep that knows no waking, they began to handle and admire his curly head and pointed horns, which a few minutes before they feared to look upon.

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

In the volume of Discourses by G. C. Verplanck, just published, is one occasioned by the death of D. H. Barnes, a distinguished teacher of youth in the city of New York. The conclusion is a just and appropriate encomium on the profession of which he was a member.—*Albany Argus.*

At the recent general election in this State, the votes of above three hundred thousand persons were taken. In thirty years the great majority of these will have passed away; their rights will be exercised, and their duties assumed by those very children, whose minds are now open to receive their earliest and most durable impressions from the ten thousand schoolmasters of this State.

What else is there in the whole of our social system of such extensive and powerful operation on the national character? There is one other influence more powerful, and but one. It is that of the Mother. The forms of a free government, the provisions of wise legislation, the schemes of the statesman; the sacrifices of the patriot, are as nothing compared with these. If the future citizens of our republic are to be worthy of their rich inheritance, they must be made so principally through the virtue and intelligence of their Mothers. It is in the school of maternal tenderness that the kind affections must be first roused and made habitual—the early sentiment of piety awakened and rightly directed—the sense of duty and moral responsibility unfolded and enlightened. But next in rank and in efficacy to that pure and holy source of moral influence is that of the Schoolmaster. It is powerful already. What would it be in every one of those school districts which we now count by annually increasing thousands, there were to be found one teacher well informed without pedantry, religious without bigotry or fanaticism, proud and fond of his profession, and honoured in the discharge of its duties? How wide would be the intellectual, the moral influence of such a body of men? Many such we have already among us—modestly wise and obscurely useful, whom poverty cannot depress, nor neglect degrade.—But to raise up a body of such men, as numerous as the wants and the dignity of the country demand, their labours must be fully remunerated and themselves and their calling cherished and honoured.

The schoolmaster's occupation is laborious and ungrateful, its rewards are scanty and precarious. He may indeed be, and he ought to be, animated by the consciousness of doing good, that best of all consolations, that noblest of all motives. But that too must be often clouded by doubt and uncertainty. Obscure and inglorious as his daily occupation may appear to learned pride or worldly ambition, yet to be truly successful and happy, he must be animated by the spirit of the same great principles which inspired the most illustrious benefactors of mankind. If he bring to his task high talent and rich acquirement, he must be content to look into distant years for the proof that his labours have not been wasted; that the good seed which he daily scatters abroad does not fall on stony ground and wither away, or among thorns, to be choked by the cares, the delusions or the vices of the world. He must solace his toils with the same prophetic faith that enabled the greatest of modern philosophers, amidst the neglect or contempt of his own times, to regard himself as sowing the seeds of truth for posterity and the care of Heaven. He must arm himself against disappointment and mortification with a portion of that same noble confidence which soothed the greatest of modern poets when weighed down by care and danger, and poverty, old age, and blindness, still

In prophetic dream he saw
The youth unborn, with pious awe,
Imbibe each virtue from his sacred page.

He must know and he must love to teach his pupils, not the meagre elements of knowledge, but the secret and the use of their own intellectual strength, exciting and enabling them hereafter to raise for themselves the veil which covers the majestic form of Truth. He must feel deeply the reverence due to the youthful mind fraught with mighty though undeveloped energies and affections, and mysterious and eternal destinies. Thence he must

have learnt to reverence himself and his profession, and to look upon its otherwise ill-requited toils as their own exceeding great reward.

If such are the difficulties, and the discouragements—such the duties, the motives, and the consolation of teachers who are worthy of that name and trust, how imperative then the obligation upon every enlightened citizen who knows and feels the value of such men to aid them, to cheer them, and to honour them.

But let us not be content with barren honour to buried merit. Let us prove our gratitude to the dead by faithfully endeavouring to elevate the station, to enlarge the usefulness, and to raise the character of the Schoolmaster amongst us. Thus shall we best testify our gratitude, to the teachers and guides of our own youth, thus best serve our country, and thus most effectually diffuse over our land light, and truth, and virtue.

A GALLANT EXPLOIT.

Napoleon's famous expedition into Italy was laid out with actual reference to the actual existence of a communication between France and Lombardy by the Simplon, and in May, 1800, General Berthecourt set out, at the head of eighteen hundred men and eight pieces of cannon, to seek a new route over the Alps. The adventures of this forlorn hope of the Simplon are detailed by Disjonvil, second in command of the expedition, in a despatch to Berthier, and never was a story more French or more interesting. At one place in the midst of the mountains, they found that the rude bridge over which they had to pass had been swept away by an avalanche. The chasm was sixty feet broad, with perpendicular sides, and a torrent roaring at the bottom; but Gen. Berthecourt only remarked to the men that they were ordered to cross, and cross they must. A volunteer speedily presented himself, eye clambering to the bottom of the precipice, eyed deliberately the gloomy gulf before him. In vain the "angry spirit of the waters shrieked;" for the veteran—a mountaineer, perhaps, himself—saw that the foundations of the bridge, which were nothing more than holes in the bed of the torrent to receive the extremities of the poles, which had supported a transverse pole above, were still left, not many feet under the surface. He called to his companions to fasten the end of a cord to the precipice above, and fling down the rest of the coil to him. With this barbed on his shoulders, he then stepped boldly, but cautiously, into the water, fixing his legs in the foundation holes of the bridge. As he sunk deeper and deeper in his progress through the roaring stream, bending up against the current, seeming to grapple with it as a human enemy, it may be imagined that the spectacle was viewed with intense interest by his comrades above. Sometimes the holes were far apart, and striding from one to the other, it seemed a miracle that he was not swept away; sometimes they were too shallow to afford sufficient purchase, and as he stood away and tottering for a moment, a smothered cry burst from the hearts of the spectators, converted into a shout of triumph and applause, as he suddenly sprang forward another step, plunged his body into a deeper crevice, and remained steady. Sometimes the holes were too deep, a still greater danger; and once or twice there was nothing visible of the adventurer above the surface but his arms and head, his wild eyes glaring like those of a water demon amidst the spray, and his teeth seen firmly clenched through the dripping and disorderly mustachio. The wind, in the meantime, increased every moment, as it swept, moaning through the cavern; whenever it struck the water, the black water rose with a burst and a shriek. The spirit of human daring at last conquered, and the soldier stood panting on the opposite precipice. What was gained by the exploit? The rope stretched across the chasm and fastened firmly at either side, was as good as Waterloo bridge to the gallant Frenchmen; Gen. Berthecourt himself was the first to follow the volunteer, and after him a thousand men, knapsacked, armed and accoutred, swung themselves, one by one, across the abyss, a slender cord their only support, and an Alpine torrent their only footing. The terror of the Austrian post may be conceived, when they saw a thousand men rushing down upon them from the Alps by passages which nature herself had fortified with seemingly inaccessible ramparts! The famous battle of Marengo took place immediately after; and the construction of the military road of the Simplon shortened the distance from Paris to Milan by nearly fifty leagues.

From the correspondent of the Portland Daily Advertiser.

THINGS IN CINCINNATI.

May 13.—It is interesting to go about this city with a friend who has seen almost every house grown up, and hear his story of the rise and progress of this street and that, this block of buildings and that—the price of this property in 1816 and the price of it now. This family and that have grown very wealthy by the mere increasing value of lands.

Cincinnati is regularly laid out, with streets nearly parallel to the river, crossed at right angles by yet other streets, named as in Philadelphia, first, second, third, &c. The quay, a boat landing, is paved to the water's edge—a spacious area of immense value, long contested, but now settled as belonging to the city. Land titles by the way, are great topics of contest here.—Antiquity has confirmed no possessions, and hence many with difficulty know when their lands are theirs or when it belongs to some other persons.

Cincinnati is full of manufactories—not the Birmingham of the west, like Pittsburgh, but yet its manufactories are important. I know not how many steam Mills there are, but there are many as one can see from the train of smoke. There are cotton factories, steam engine factories, flour mills, saw mills, breweries, &c. I went into type a foundry in which types are picked out of the melted lead, as

it were, with great rapidity,—without the slow progress of the old moulding. It is a Yankee invention, simple, but wonderful and curious. Cincinnati has her free schools. This is the blessing, the treasure of a free state. They are the emblems of a people all free. They are the stepping stones of thousands of poor boys to knowledge, to character, to influence, to wealth. They are worth more than all the negroes and all the plantations of the whole slave states. A single farmer's boy, hardy and with an English education will bring more to pass, more into existence, than thirty slaves on a cotton or rice plantation. I am not certain that he will not do as much labour as a dozen—and then he has his wits, and his education to aid his hands.

The Cincinnati are forming the nucleus of a literary circle, promising, by and by, to make this the Athens of the West. They are now struggling to transfer the seat of literary empire across the mountains,—and to enthroned Apollo and the Muses on the banks of the Ohio. But Boston and Philadelphia are too strong for them. That public is an old public—a reading matured body—with society formed—farms cultivated—and hence with a population at leisure to read and to think. Not so with Ohio as yet, even with her million of souls. Her settlers are hardly at home yet. There is now an abundance of wilderness around. There is quite excitement enough and book enough here in the battle, the change, the novelty of every thing about one to give the leisure necessary for a literary public.

There is, however, much talent and great ambition and enterprise in Cincinnati. Judge Hall's magazine, is I am told, succeeding well. Some book publishing is done here,—which will probably increase every year, now it is begun. There is in society also that thirst for knowledge which when there is time from the accumulation of sufficient property, and a distribution of occupations, will and must satisfy itself.

Cincinnati, I have omitted to say earlier than this, is 'watered' from the Ohio as Philadelphia is, from the Schuylkill. The water from the Ohio is drawn up by steam, forcing up into a reservoir, from whence from a hill it runs into all parts of the city. This water when jiced, as it usually is, is delicious, or in the morning when it has been under ground, it is more than passable even without ice.

PROGNOSTICS OF THE WEATHER.

Red clouds in the west, at sunset, especially when they have a tint of purple, portend fine weather. The reason is that the air, when dry, refracts more red or heat making rays; and as the dry air is not perfectly transparent, they are again reflecting in the horizon. A copper or yellow sunset generally foretells rain, but as indication of wet weather approaching, nothing is more certain than the halo around the moon, which is produced by the precipitated water; and the larger the circle the nearer the clouds, and consequently the more ready to fall. When the swallows fly high, fine weather is to be expected or continued; but when they fly low and close to the ground, rain is almost surely approaching. This is explained as follows: Swallows pursue the flies and gnats, and flies and gnats delight in warm strata of air; and as warmer air is lighter, and usually moister, than cold air, when the moisture being thrown down from them by the mixture of cold air; but when the warm and moist air is close to the ground it is almost certain that as the cold air flows down into it, a deposition of water will take place. *Edin. New Phil. Jour.*

From the Delaware Gazette.

The efficiency of root in stopping blood proceeding from a fresh wound was lately tested, and proved beyond a doubt, in the case of Nathan Cornish, near Newark, New Castle County, who, while in making a fence, by a mis-troke of the axe, cut his leg badly to the bone, which bled profusely. Not being at first aware of the injury he had sustained, he continued at work, till perceiving the blood running very freely, he pulled off his boot, and was alarmed at finding it drenched with blood. He immediately started for home, the blood from his leg continuing to increase, and after his arrival proceeded to try various remedies for stopping it, without effect. After trying almost every remedy without success, and despairing of stopping the blood, with the loss of which his strength was fast wasting away—root was applied, and to the surprise of every one, the bleeding was stopped almost instantly. And what is still more singular, the pain, which was very severe, almost as soon abated, and he is now in a fair way to recover.

BATHING.

The advantages of this luxury, we are persuaded, are not generally appreciated. Nothing can be more refreshing at this season than an occasional bath: there is no equal remedy for ennui and disease. It gives tone to the system, elasticity to the spirits, promotes perspiration, and consequently revives from languor and debility. Due attention to cleanliness, to keeping the pores open, are put down among the best preventives against the diseases of the season. Besides Dr. Wesley affirms that "cleanliness is allied to Godliness," and an English poet has traced a connexion between the physical and moral purity.

"Even from the body's purity, the mind Receives a secret, sympathetic aid." There are certain rules it is well to observe in bathing. Never bath directly after a meal nor on the contrary when the stomach is empty. The best time for the cold bath is early in the morning or late at evening: an hour or two before dinner, for the warm bath, which is at this season undeniably the greatest luxury. It is employed in warm latitudes in preference to any other.—*Newark Ad.*

FRANCE LEAVE.

A very respectable lady, who had been apparently between thirty and forty years in this city, and remained in the country, but who had been back. She was admitted into the city, where she remained until Monday last, when it was ascertained that she had taken leave, and embarked on board the steamer for the east, having left, however, by the collateral security, a fine plump, rosy boy, about one month old. The lady is doing well, has already visited her friends in his behalf, and will, we doubt not, be sufficiently able to make up for the deficit occasioned by the unceremonious exit of his unnatural mother, or whom the female might be that was induced to take such a step.—*Detroit Courier.*

Worcester, (Mass.)

STAGE ACCIDENT.

Early yesterday morning the stage belonging to the Boston and Albany line that was to leave at five o'clock, and was to go to Euduboro. There were eight passengers, one of whom, a lady, had her collar broken, and some of the others were injured, though not severely. The driver was so hurt that another took his place, but he was able to ride to this town, and is not supposed of serious injury.—The accident happened in consequence of the breaking of one of the reins of the leaders. The team not under control of the driver, turned the corner so far out of the road, as to run off the bridge, when it upset, and was shattered in pieces instantaneously.

An attempt to rob the Washington stage, on its way to Baltimore, was made Tuesday evening last. When about five miles this side of Washington, the driver felt a sudden cant of the stage, which made him to think all was not right; he immediately stopped, and upon examination, found that the straps of the boot behind had been cut, for the purpose of obtaining access to the passenger's trunks, &c. The boot, however, containing nothing but a few newspapers, two of which fell off and were considerably cut. No person was seen by the driver the night being very dark.—*Pat.*

Twenty Four Thousand Old Maid—appears by the correct schedule of the census of the United States, that in no section of the country, except New England, the free males out number the free females. The excess of free females over free males in New England, 24,638. Excess of free males in the Middle States 53,300. Southern States, 10,536; Ditto in Western States 181,027. Ditto in the District Territories, 8,972—making an excess of males over females (in the Middle, Southern, Western and South Western States, District Territories) of 196,175—and in the United States of 171,448. In New York the free males exceeded the fair sex by 8,806; in Ohio, by 51,068; in Pennsylvania 30,548; and in Kentucky by 10,856. In Massachusetts the females exceeded the males by 14,513; in N. Hampshire by 6,359; Connecticut by 3,156; and in Rhode Island by 3,431.

SINGULAR WEDDING.

A curious wedding took place recently at Yaxley, in Suffolk. It attracted the attention of more than 500 persons. The bridegroom was John Woods, a lad of 16, and the bride a blind old woman, who had been more than 50 years in that situation. The marriage ceremony was succeeded by a merry pastime of the bells, and a large band of rough music. The parties are inmates of the parish-house, and among the most conspicuous of the company was the discarded lover, a lame old man mounted on an ass.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Joseph Morton, late of A. A. County, deceased, and George Cracroft, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estates are desired to present them for settlement.

GEORGE MORTON, Administrator.

July 11.—

2

Anne Arundel County, St.

ON application to the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Anne Arundel, in pursuance of an order of the Court of said county, in writing, of William Willigman, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual possession of the premises, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the December session 1805, and the several amendments thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, and on the terms of his property, and a list of his creditors, and so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Willigman has satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and said William Willigman having taken the oath by said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed James W. West, his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said William Willigman a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Willigman be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne Arundel county, once a week, three months, before the fourth Monday in December next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at five o'clock of the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of receiving a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Willigman should not have the benefit of the said act and the same be as provided. Given under my hand this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

GIBSON WHITE.

The Annapolis Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1833.

NO. 50.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON
PROPOSER to issue from the office of the
Saturday Evening Post, in the month of
1833, the 1st number of a monthly pub-
lication, entitled, "The

BOOK OF NATURE.
Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentle-
men of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN
EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED
QUARTO COPPER PLATES.

The various departments of Natural History, each
to contain from four to ten distinct figures,
from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With
a view to diversify the publication as much as possi-
ble, a selection of one plate from each of the follow-
ing subjects will illustrate each number:

1. ZOOLOGY.
2. BOTANY.
3. MINERALOGY.
4. AGRICULTURE.
5. METEOROLOGY.
6. GEOGRAPHY.
7. PHYSICS.
8. VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY.
9. BOTANY.
10. VEGETABLE ANATOMY.
11. GEOLOGY.
12. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but
factual description of every subject or figure it
contains, so written as to convey a good idea of
the subject, without being either too long or too
technical. Every department of the great field
of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and
sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms
of nature to her votary yields," by the power of
pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before
the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works
of Divine Architect. No collection of engravings
valuable, we may confidently promise, can sur-
pass the one offered to the public at so cheap a
price.

More than one hundred of these fine engrav-
ings will be given annually, to the man of taste, they
furnish subjects which he can admire from year
to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; the
young student in Natural History, may confi-
dently refer to them on all occasions of doubt; while
the inquisitive portion of society will become acquain-
ted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the
earth.

Geography can be learned only from maps or
travel. "The Book of Nature," without taking
either the book-shelf or the closet, will un-
derstand the whole of the world.
The increased taste for this study, which the
late years have evinced, induces the pub-
lisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work
which necessarily involves great expenditure, and
which will combine great interest, accuracy, and
beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Nat-
ural History, in order to make it as complete as pos-
sible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged
at great expense to conduct the work; their united
talents, it is believed, will render this periodical
valuable.

The great source of the patronage anticipated by
the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the
plates represented will be models of elegance and
accuracy, it will form a work for consultation by
the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Stu-
dent, and will be of inestimable advantage in the
teaching of the sciences. In short, it will be a
valuable addition to the capacity and aid for the use of every
individual in the community, from the erudite naturalist to
the beginner; for the one a book of reference,
for all a source of pleasing study, amusement
and instruction.

The work is not got up with a view to temporary
glory, or to a subscription of two years, in short
it is a work which will be completed, it will
be a permanent work, and will be a valuable
addition to the library of every individual who
is a lover of the sciences. After the term of two years,
the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the
work on the side of those who come forward
at once an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS.
The Book of Nature will appear near the first
of every month, with from eight to ten fine engrav-
ings in each number, making about 100 engravings
each volume, which will contain from five hundred
to a thousand separate figures. The price will be
\$3.00 per annum. Agents or clubs remitting
will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber
received without payment in advance, or sa-
tisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to
be who wish to examine the work previous to sub-
scribing. Address (always by post),
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.
No subscription required for a shorter period
than one year or volume.

FOR ANNAPOLIS,
EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

The Steam Boat MA-
RYLAND, will leave
Baltimore for Annapolis,
every Sunday morning,
starting at nine o'clock
from the lower end of Dugan's
wharf, and return in the afternoon,
leaving Annapolis at 3 o'clock. Passage
from Annapolis to Baltimore, 12
cents; from Baltimore to Annapolis,
12 cents. N. B. All baggage
must be paid for in advance.

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12 cents. N. B. All baggage
must be paid for in advance.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S COM- PLETE WORKS.

A SPLENDID, complete and uniform set of
all the works of this celebrated writer ever
yet published, together with a biography of his
life, his correspondence and miscellaneous
writings never yet published in this country, is
about to be issued in numbers by Messrs. Con-
nor and Cooke, of New York. The whole
work will be comprised in 48 numbers, each
number will contain as much matter as two
volumes, and will be furnished to subscribers
at the unprecedented low price of 37 1/2 cents
each, payable on delivery, which will be equal
to only 15 cents a volume; an amount less by
one half, it is believed, than they ever sold,
even at auction.

Persons owning part of the works will be fur-
nished a sufficient number of these, if wished,
to make them complete.

Considering the low price at which the work
is furnished, and the means that have been taken
to enable almost every family to be furnish-
ed with them, (which will be explained to any
one,) the subscriber hopes to receive a liberal
share of patronage.

Specimens of the work can be seen at the
Bookstores of W. H. Lucas, 110. Baltimore
street, and at E. J. Coale and Co. Calvert Street,
opposite Barnum's Hotel. The undersigned
can be seen every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, at
his residence, Barnum's Hotel.

R. K. MOULTON,
Agent for Scott's works.

N. B. Any person or persons who will pro-
cure ten subscribers, and forward the amount of
subscription to the undersigned, free of post-
age, shall be entitled either to one set gratis,
or the proportionable amount in cash. Four
numbers are already published—each subscri-
ber will therefore pay \$1.50 on subscribing,
the balance on each number as delivered. All
communications to the undersigned to be post
paid.

R. K. M.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel
County will meet at the Court House in
the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the
third day of September next, for the purpose of
receiving the returns of the Assessors under
the act of December session 1832, chapter
139.

By order,
E. J. COWMAN, Clk.

June 27.

Anne-Arundel County, St.

ON application to me the subscriber, a ju-
stice of the Orphans Court, of said county
by petition in writing of Thomas C. Donelson,
of said county, praying for the benefit of the act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed
at November session 1805, and the several sup-
plements thereto, a schedule of his property and
a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can
ascertain them being annexed thereto, and the
said Thomas C. Donelson, having satisfied me
by good and sufficient testimony that he has
resided in the state of Maryland two years im-
mediately preceding the time of his applica-
tion, and that he is now in actual confinement
for debt only, and having given security for his
appearance at court, it is therefore ordered
and adjudged by me, that the said Thomas C.
Donelson, be discharged from his confinement,
and that he by causing a copy of this order to
be inserted in one of the newspapers in Annapolis,
once a week for three successive months
before the 4th Monday in October next, to give
notice to his creditors, and to answer such al-
legations as may be made against him by his
creditors, and comply with the requisites of
the insolvent laws of this state.

OLIDEON WHITE.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA-
RYLAND, commenced
her route on TUESDAY
the 9th inst. leaving the
lower end of Dugan's
Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis,
(Cambridge by Castle Haven) and Easton, and
return from the Eastern Shore on every Wed-
nesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A.
M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will
commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday,
22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and
return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1
o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Cen-
treville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, 32.50

Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50

Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2.00

Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes
from 12 to 35
years of age,
well made,
also mechanics
of every de-
scription. Persons wishing to sell will do well
to give me a call, as I am determined to give
HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any
purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this
market. Any communication in writing will
be promptly attended to. I can at all times
be found at William's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1832.

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL.

**WALDIE'S
SELECT CIRCULATING
LIBRARY.**

THE striking features of this periodical are, that
it books are published in a form which allows
of their being carried by mail, and at a rate so re-
asonable, that every intelligent educated person in
the community can procure them. The publisher re-
ceives from England all the new books of merit, and
from these, selections are made from the best class of
Novels, Memoirs, Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Bi-
ography. These are printed as rapidly as an exten-
sive printing office will admit, and forwarded by mail,
carefully packed so as to carry to the most distant
post office in the Union, uninjured.

This periodical commenced in October, with the
popular novel of Walsheim, or the Swedes in Prague,
which cost in London six dollars; it is contained en-
tire in two numbers and a half of the circulating Li-
brary, costing subscribers less than twenty-five cents.
This was succeeded, by the Memoirs of Lafayette,
which cost the publisher to import eight dollars; it
was likewise contained in the same space and at the
same price. The sixth number commences the tra-
vels of Mr. Vigne, costing in London six dollars; it
will be printed entire in the "Library" for at most
thirty cents! This enumeration of prices the publish-
er trusts, with the facility of transportation by mail,
will be sufficient to induce those who receive this
prospectus, to use some exertion to extend the cir-
culation of the work in their respective neighbour-
hoods, as, if encouraged hereafter as he has so far
been, it is his intention to lay before the American
public in this form all the best books which issue from
the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will
contain as much matter as 1200 pages, or three vol-
umes of Reed's Cyclopaedia. This volume will com-
prise at least from twenty-five to thirty entire works,
printed on good paper, and with the same accuracy
as book work. It will form two volumes of 416 pages
each, well worthy of preservation for reference, and
a valuable addition to every public and private library.
The publisher feels confident in stating, that the
entire 52 numbers, when bound, will sell for more
than the subscription price, as after a few more num-
bers are issued, no more will be printed than will
supply actual paying subscribers.

Still further to increase the facilities of subscribers,
the publisher has added another inducement for clubs
to join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars
will be received in full for the subscription of five in-
dividuals. This deduction will pay all postage.

Those who design to patronize this new and popu-
lar mode of publishing good books, will oblige the
subscriber by forwarding their remittance as early as
practicable. A five dollar note deposited in the post
office will supply good reading to a family and circle
of acquaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this
periodical, to literary taste and education, has, from
his situation, facilities for knowing what is popular
and of high reputation; and by few, to this he
adds a proper sense of the responsibility he has as-
sumed in catering for an extended and moral com-
munity. The publisher therefore confidently recom-
mends the circulating Library to heads of families,
as a work which they need have no fear of introduc-
ing into any circle.

The ensuing number will contain a highly popular
novel, by the English Opium Eater.

ADAM WALDIE,
Carpenter-street, near Seventh, under the Appren-
tices' Library, back of the Arcade, where sub-
scriptions will be gratefully received.

Dec. 13

A specimen of the Work may be
seen at the office of the Maryland Ga-
zette, where Subscriptions will be re-
ceived.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county,
I have obtained from the Orphans Court of
St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters tes-
tamentary on the personal estate of John
Pease, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber,
at or before the 21st day of May next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of
said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day
of June 1833.

ELLEN PEASE, Ex'r.

June 27.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of
Leonard Town, Saint Mary's county, Mary-
land, hath obtained from the Orphans Court
of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters
of Administration on the personal estate of
Thomas Mattingly, late of Saint Mary's county,
deceased. All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber, at or before the thirteenth
day of March next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under my hand this sixteenth
day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and
thirty three.

L. E. BARBER, Adm'r.

THO. MATTINGLY.

June 27.

IN CHANCERY.

8th July, 1833.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real es-
tate of John Shaw deceased, as made and
reported by Thomas S. Alexander and Som-
erville Pinkney, the trustees, be retitled and
confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be
shown before the 9th day of September next,
provided a copy of this order be published once
in each of three successive weeks before the
8th day of August next, in one of the Annapolis
newspapers.

The report states the amount of sales to be
\$4015 00.

True copy. Test,

RANSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cor. Can.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES.

A NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ADDED TO
WALDIE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE Proprietor of this work, anxious to gratify
his readers to as great an extent as his
means will allow, respectfully announces to the
public that the very liberal patronage he has
received has enabled him to add a new feature
to this periodical, which he believes cannot fail
to prove interesting and valuable.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, embrac-
ing three to four pages of additional new mat-
ter, will be given every week as an accompani-
ment to the circulating Library, and will contain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices
of new books, from the weekly and monthly
periodical press of London, &c. These reviews
will be carefully selected with reference both
to imparting correct information respecting
such new books as are reprinted in America,
and to convey literary intelligence in regard to
works which rarely find their way across the
Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to
make this department instructive and entertain-
ing, the proprietor is confident that it will
be considered an important addition, by means
of which his numerous subscribers will fre-
quently avoid the expense of purchasing such
books as are printed on the calculation that
their titles or the reputation of their authors
will sell the edition. This part of the Journal
will embrace a considerable amount of extracts
from new books of travels, memoirs, biography,
novels, and in fact present a bird's eye view
of new publications, early diffused through the
Union, by means of the facilities of mail trans-
portation.

The London Literary Gazette will be called
for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices,"
of the London Metropolitan, the Monthly,
New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Blackwood's,
Tait's, Edinburgh, Fraser's, and other Maga-
zines, already regularly received by the editor,
will be freely used.

2. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes,
new discoveries in science and the arts, sketches
of society and manners abroad, literary and
learned transactions, short notices of new books,
and every species of information interesting
to lovers of reading, with occasional speci-
mens of the humorous departments of the
London press, which are within the bounds of
good taste, and are now published in no other
Journal in America.

3. A regular list of the new books published
and in progress in London and America.

4. Occasional original notices of new Ameri-
can publications, with extracts embracing
their prominent features of excellence or de-
fect.

No additional charge will be made for
this great increase of reading matter. It will
be contained on the pages of the cover of the
Library, and therefore subject subscribers who
receive their numbers by mail to no additional
expense of postage.

A. WALDIE.

Several applications having been made to
ascertain the manner in which the original de-
partment of notices of new books will be con-
ducted, we take the present early opportunity
of stating that, at least they shall most un-
equivocally be—UNBOUGHT. The presenta-
tion of a copy by the publisher shall not be a
passport to praise, when the merits of the work
do not warrant it; so that our readers may be
assured of two things: First—books shall not
be noticed the next day after they are received;
and, secondly, they shall not be reviewed be-
fore they have been read. We have no royal
road to puffing, and will be the less likely,
therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky
wight, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow
the bellows of criticism, read the preface only
of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his ap-
probation of two chapters which, unfortunately
for his critical acumen, had been omitted, while
the preface reference to them had been, by
mistake, retained! This predicament was
worse than that of the London editor, who
criticized some passages of Cooke's acting, and
found when he rose next morning, and his pa-
per was all over London, that the play had
been postponed.

For the rest, time must develop our course
and our capabilities; in cases where the usual
courtesy of the trade is not extended to this
journal, unlike most of our contemporaries, we
shall buy what books we want, and give to each
as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical diffi-
culties always attending the first issue of a new
journal, make the present number but a partial
specimen of its future promises.

July 4.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the farm of Mr. John
T. Hodges, in Prince George's county,
near Upper Marlborough, on Saturday evening
25th inst. a negro man named
TUM, the property of the late
William L. Hall, deceased, of
Anne-Arundel county, about
30 years of age, five feet ten
inches high, of a dark complexion,
and a little round shoul-
dered. The above reward will be given to
that person who brings him again.

MARGARET HALE, Addressee of
SPRING HARWOOD, C. W. T. Hall.

June 6

A CARD.

THE undersigned has several HOU-
SES and LOTS for Sale.
JAMES F. BRICE,
Annapolis, July 4, 1833.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

A BY-LAW to provide for the Grading
and Paving North East and Hanover streets.

Passed June 10, 1833.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor,
Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council,
of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority
of the same, That the City Commissioners be,
and they are hereby authorized, empowered
and directed, as soon as may be practicable, to
cause such parts of North East and Hanover
streets, as in their discretion may be most con-
venient to the property holders in said streets,
to be properly graded, to fix and establish
the breadth of the footways, and to cause Kirk
stones to be laid on the outside thereof.

And be it established and ordained by the au-
thority aforesaid, That the sum of five hun-
dred dollars is hereby appropriated for that
purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the or-
der of a majority of the said commissioners,
out of any unappropriated funds of the Corpo-
ration.

And be it established and ordained by the au-
thority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty
of each and every proprietor of a lot or part of a
lot fronting on said streets, to cause the foot-
way so far as the same shall bind on his said
lot, to be paved with good red paving brick,
and each and every person who shall neglect
to pave the same for the space of thirty days
after being notified by the said Commis-
sioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and
pay the sum of twenty dollars for every week
thereafter that the same may remain unpav-
ed.

July 18—3w. 2

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

And Comptroller's Office.

July 12th 1833.

The Agent for Paying Pensions.

SIR: In order to remove all misconceptions
that may arise relative to the 4th section
of the 1st chapter of the instructions issued
from this Office 10th June, 1833, I have thought
proper to furnish the Agents with a form for
the Clerk's certificate therein mentioned, which
is to be filed by the Agent, who will refer
thereto as often as may be necessary to ascer-
tain the correctness of the papers certified by
the magistrate named therein. On such certi-
ficate being filed with the Agent, the Clerk's
certificate at foot of form B. may be dispensed
with.

Respectfully, Sir, your Obedt. Serv't.

J. B. THORNTON,

Second Comptroller.

Signature of the Magistrate. (Jus. Peace.

STATE OF COUNTY. } Sat.

I, Clerk of the Court, of

the County and State aforesaid, do hereby cer-
tify that

is a Justice of the

Peace in and for said County, duly commis-
sioned and qualified; that his commission was
dated on the day of 18 ,

and will expire on the day of 18 ,

and that his signature above written is genuine.

Given under my hand, and the seal
of said County, this day

of 18 .

Clerk.

N. B.—Editors of papers throughout the U-
nited States will confer a favour on the nume-
rous pensioners of the government by insert-
ing the above in their respective papers.

July 19.

Anne-Arundel County, St.

ON application to the judges of Anne Arundel
County court, by petition, in writing, of Jeremi-
ah Merrill, praying for the benefit of the act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed
at November session 1805, and the several supple-
ments thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his
creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them,
being annexed to his petition, and the said Jeremiah
Merrill having satisfied the court by competent testi-
mony that he has resided in the State of Maryland
two years immediately preceding the time of his ap-
plication, and that he is in actual confinement for
debt only, and having given bond with security for
his appearance to answer such allegations as may
be filed against him, and the said court having ap-
pointed William Jenkins trustee for the benefit of the
creditors of the said Jeremiah Merrill, and the said
trustee having given bond with security for the faith-
ful performance of his trust, and the said Jeremiah
Merrill having executed a deed to the said trustee of
all his property and debts due and owing to him, and
the said trustee having certified that he is in pos-
session of the same, it is therefore ordered and ad-
judged, that the said Jeremiah Merrill be discharged
from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this
order to be inserted in some newspaper once a week
for three successive months before the fourth Monday
in October next, give notice to his creditors to ap-
pear before Anne Arundel County court on the fourth
Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they
have, why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have
the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto.

Test. Wm. V. GREEN.

July 19.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at the

OFFICE.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.

Thursday, July 25, 1883.

We are authorized by the Managers of the Female Benevolent Society of All-Hallow's Parish, to state that as a more suitable place than the one first contemplated for holding the FAIR, has been obtained, that a change in the place of holding it is made. They therefore give notice to the public, that through the politeness and at the request of Mr. Solomon Sparrow, the Fair will be held at his house, near South River Church.

Persons working for the Fair, are requested to send their contributions to the said place on Monday previous to the holding of the same, where the Committee appointed by the said Society will be to receive them.

The Baltimore American, and Marlborough Banner, and other papers publishing the notice, will please make this alteration.

SOUTH RIVER FAIR.

Near the side of the road leading from South River Ferry to Calvert county stands one of the most antiquated Churches in the state of Maryland. The little eminence upon which it is erected as well as the Church itself, is nearly obscured by a surrounding forest. Its unassuming spire is unseen until you approach its very vicinity, when it breaks upon the sight in a manner which might be well adapted to increase the veneration which its age and its object are alike calculated to inspire. The arrangement of the interior is still more calculated to remove the mind of the beholder to ages long gone by, and to associate his reflections with the spirits of those whose green graves surround the edifice, were it not that the first emotions which are excited by the surrounding neglect and dilapidation call for a sigh, that the sons of those who laboured to erect, have not had sufficient consideration—we will use—instead of a severe expression—to keep from ruins, the fabric which the piety of their forefathers erected and dedicated to the worship of the Supreme, the bountiful giver of all the blessings we enjoy. The melancholy train of reflections to which these objects irresistibly lead the mind, will not be unpleasantly interrupted by announcing that the daughters of this venerable church, associated with other industrious females of the neighbourhood under the title of *The Female Benevolent Society of All-Hallow's Parish*, have piously undertaken the task of raising a fund, sufficient to repair and render comfortable, the place for holding their religious assemblies. To aid in this pious undertaking, they have determined to hold A FAIR, which will commence on Tuesday the 30th July instant, at the house of Mr. Solomon Sparrow, near South River Church, where it is hoped that the liberal spirit for which that neighbourhood has always been distinguished, will not be summoned in vain. The Ladies, not only of that vicinity, but of other places, are invited to aid the enterprise. It is by uniting efforts—by gathering the mite from every willing hand, that Temples are sometimes reared, and Monuments erected. Surely this, though a secluded and humble temple, being dedicated as it is, to the worship of the Living God, and intended to shelter worshippers around HIS altar, can be shamed from ruin?

Refreshments for persons attending the Fair, and feed for their horses, will be provided. If the weather on the day appointed, be unfavourable, the first fair day thereafter will be embraced for the object.

[Md. Rep.]

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We have not received the proceedings of the Convention, by which Mr. McKim was nominated as a candidate for Congress, in the above district. We presume we shall receive them, when we will lay them before our readers.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

An Examination of the Federal Classes in this Institution, will be held, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of this week, in the following

ORDER:

SENIORS.—*Laws of Nations and Constitution of the United States*, (Kent's Commentaries) *Optics*, (Olmsted's Philosophy) *French*, (Select Tragedies.)

JUNIORS.—*Grecia Majora*, (Plato, Aristotle, Longinus and Theocritus) *Tacitus*, (History) *Comic Sections*, (Hutton's) *French*, (Select Tragedies.)

SOPHOMORES.—*Greek*, (Homer's Iliad) *Latin*, (Juvenal's Satires) *French*, (Grammar and Exercises.)

FRESHMANS.—*Greek and Latin Algebra*; *Antiquities*, &c. &c.

Hours of Examination, from 9 till 12 A. M. and from 3 till 6 P. M.

Dietary and Scientific Gentlemen, and the friends of the College, generally, are invited to attend.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS, Pres.

St. John's College.
Annapolis, July 23d, 1883.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

A meeting of the newly organized Board of Trustees of St. John's, was held, on the 10th inst. at which the Judges of the Court of Appeals, appeared and took their seats. In consequence of the late act of the Legislature, the Board, proceeded to establish a Professorship of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. By a subsequent election, Professor J. A. DUCARRE, of Baltimore, was unanimously appointed to occupy that Chair, and we are highly gratified to learn, that he has since signified his acceptance of the same. It is understood that the Professor, will commence his first term of Lectures here, at the

close of the next course in the University of Maryland, and that this arrangement will not interfere with his duties, as Professor of Chemistry in that Institution.

The Board, also, passed a resolution, to admit into the College, *free of tuition*, one Student from each county in the State, the candidates being required to present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, and of superior abilities. This noble benefit which the State has placed at the disposal of the Board, will increase the number of Beneficiaries at the college, to twenty-nine, who will thus be enabled to obtain a liberal education without any charge for attendance on Lectures, or, for instruction in the highest branches of learning. Applications are to be made to the Rev. H. HUMPHREYS, the President of the College.

The friends of Education in Maryland, have now the satisfaction of seeing St. John's placed upon equal standing with the respectable Colleges in our sister States. The following Professorships are filled, namely, one of Moral Science, one of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, one of Ancient Languages, one of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, one of Modern Languages; and, one of English Literature. The apparatus for Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, has received very large additions, during the present year; and the Classes have the benefit of a full Course of Lectures by the President, on all the topics of these two important branches. The Collegiate course, extends through four years; and, a Grammar School is connected with the College, at which, boys are prepared for admission into the Freshman Class. Students from abroad, may be admitted to any standing in the several classes, by undergoing the prescribed examinations, which, in their extent and severity, do not fall short of the examinations required in the Colleges of New England.

For the Maryland Gazette.

After a lapse of thirty years, I find myself once more in Annapolis, the spot where I first awoke into being; the tomb of my fathers, the scene of my youthful gambols, and where have been spent the earliest and happiest days of my life. I remember as well as yesterday, when with tearful eyes I bid a long farewell to relatives and friends, and how eagerly I watched my native city with its glittering spires gradually sinking from my view, and when the last object that told of home was no longer visible, what a terrible sensation of desolate and desolating wretchedness came over me.

"So loath we part from all we love,
From all the links that bind us;
So turn our hearts, where'er we rove,
To those we've left behind us."

But the mind of youth, however deeply it may feel for a while, soon rises up from dejection, and regains its wonted elasticity. Though clouds of gloom and sorrow may for a time darken our youthful horizon, they are soon dissipated by the splendid creation of bright and cheering visions, which imagination conjures up to illumine the dark and impenetrable vista of the future. The vigour by which the spirit recovers from the depths of useless regret, and enters upon new prospects with its accustomed ardour, is only subdued by time. After encountering the cares, and triumphing over the difficulties, to which we are all more or less exposed in this life, how pleasing to revisit the scenes of our childhood, to mark the changes which time has wrought in our absence, to go back to by-gone days, when we were strangers to the corroding influence of care, and the deep blight of sorrow and affliction. I cannot describe the exalted and thrilling emotions that agitated my bosom, as I again traversed this ancient city, where every spot is hallowed by the recollection of some youthful incident. The city itself presents a much more pleasing spectacle to the eye of the visitor than it did thirty years ago. The principal streets have since that time been well graded, curbed, and handsomely paved. Many old dilapidated buildings have been razed to the ground, and new ones erected in their stead; grand and commodious dwellings now stand where formerly there were none. Those stately mansions, formerly the residence of wealth and splendid hospitality, though they have changed occupants, have been kept in so complete repair, that they show not the effects of time, save that their walls look somewhat more ancient. But an almost entire new population has sprung up in Annapolis since I left there. I felt that I was a stranger in my own native city. A few years make such a havoc in human generations that we soon see ourselves deprived of those with whom we entered the world, and whom the participation of pleasures or fatigues had endeared to our remembrance. Where now are those whom I left behind in the full enjoyment of health and happiness, and every comfort and pleasure which wealth could purchase? Time has swept them from the face of the earth. How do the fascinations of exalted rank, and wealth disappear, when it is seen that they afford no protection against the infirmities of the meaneast and lowest of created beings. Where now are the companions of my youth, all those who participated in my pleasures and my cares? How few have been spared to greet me on my return!

"Tempus edax rerum, leges inviolatas vetustas
Omnia destruit, vitiataque dentibus ævi
Pulvisque cinis consumit omnia mores."

I cannot express the feelings with which I again rambled over the College Green, and with what rapture I gazed on the surrounding scenery that lay in all its loveliness before me. I stood once more beneath the old Poplar Tree, whose spreading branches and green luxuriant foliage still afford a pleasant retreat from the burning rays of the sun. Venerable trees that seem created for eternity. Ages have rolled over their heads, the lightning of heaven hath played around them, the elements have beaten upon them, yet they still stand as in days of yore, exceeding thy vigorous

and lofty branches far and wide in every direction, as if in scorn and derision of their assaults. Thus mayest thou stand to the end of time, firm and immovable, like mount Atlas.

"When storms and tempests shatter on thy brow,
And Ocean break their billows at thy feet."

My heart thrilled with rapture, while I stood under the shady branches of this venerable tree, and beheld St. John's College standing on its beautifully sloping eminence. Our school-boy days are looked back to by all with fondness. Oppressed with the cares of life, we contrast our worn and harassed existence with that sweet prime free from anxiety and fragrant with innocence. I approached it, and as I wandered round its classic walls, it called back the sweetness of the past, my memory struggled through the mist of many years—I thought of the many pleasant hours, I had spent together with dear companions within its walls in the pursuit of knowledge, and what pain and deep regret, the arrival of that period brought with it which was to sever the fond associations by which we were united with our Alma Mater. I pictured her to my mind in the days of her glory and prosperity, when nurtured and cherished by the State, and how amply she requited her fostering care, by sending forth sons of whom any Institution, and any Country might well be proud. While memory fondly dwelt on the former prosperity of St. John's, with what pain and profound sorrow did it recall that act of cruel injustice, and violated faith, on the part of the State, by which her energies were paralyzed, and her usefulness impaired. When I heard of it, I blushed for my native State, I felt that her plighted faith was violated, and the pure emine of justice stained. It afforded me heart-felt gratification to know, that the last Legislature of Maryland were awakened to a proper sense of the justice of the claims of this Institution, and she has been again taken under the fostering care of the State, and that aid again extended to her which for years past, has been so wrongfully withheld. The clouds that have so long portentously lowered around her, begin now to disappear, and St. John's will again, ere long, hold a proud and lofty station among the Temples of Knowledge. It gave me inexpressible pleasure in taking a parting farewell of my old Alma Mater to be able confidently to address her in the language of the Poet

"Haply thy sun emerging yet may shine,
Thou to irradiate with meridian ray,
Hours splendid as the past may still be thine,
And bless thy future as thy former day."

Here I must conclude. The hour for my departure has arrived, and I must now bid adieu to Annapolis, perhaps for ever. Destiny has cast my lot in a distant state, a state endeared to me by adoption, by warm, faithful, and much valued friends, and by the sacred ties of husband and wife, parent and children. I am truly sorry that after so long an absence imperious circumstances should have prevented me from spending one entire day at least in my native city. In the language of a distinguished authoress, "It was approached with emotions of deep and long-cherished interest—it was quitted with sentiments of profound regret, associated with all that makes remembrance pleasant, and connects the links of memory with the ties of the heart."

S. R.

From the Balt. Republican.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
The Delegates appointed to nominate a candidate for Congress, friendly to the present national administration, for the fifth Congressional district, assembled, agreeably to appointment, at Annapolis, on Saturday last, when the Hon. Isaac McKim, of this city, was unanimously nominated. The utmost cordiality of feeling and sentiment prevailed upon the occasion; and such was the spirit displayed by the Delegates composing the Convention that we feel an abundant assurance of success.

Mr. McKim's commercial knowledge qualifies him in a peculiar degree to perform the duties of a Representative in Congress from a commercial district; and having heretofore represented a part of the same district, the character and influence which his talents and commercial knowledge then gave him, furnishes all the evidence that can be desired that he will again be a highly valuable and useful member of Congress.

The district for which he has now been nominated, is composed, it is true, of disjointed portions of territory, but there is an identity of interest among the people composing the different parts of it, which will enable them to act together with harmony of feeling, and concert of purpose. There is nothing which can advance the interest of one portion of the district, which will not have a corresponding effect in promoting the interest of the rest. We may therefore venture to presume that, knowing the worth of Mr. McKim, and his ability and disposition to be useful, which knowledge is furnished by his past conduct, he will receive a cordial and zealous support from all parties in the district.

We cannot conclude our present remarks without expressing an admiration of the disinterested and honourable course pursued by our friends in Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, upon the occasion; and remarking that while it has afforded us sincere pleasure to see them thus manifesting their disposition to sacrifice all minor considerations to the great and paramount object of securing success to the cause in which we are alike engaged, it must produce a similar feeling upon that portion of the people of Baltimore who have been connected with them in the division of the state into districts, which will display itself on all suitable occasions. If there ever has been any jealousy and want of cordiality of feeling between the people composing the different portions of the district, the ice has been effectually broken; and we cannot doubt, that hereafter, we shall witness among them that unity of feeling which an identity of interest should always produce.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

July 10, 1883.

The Council in the name of the Society, offer the following premiums to be awarded for specific objects during the ensuing year: For Best Strawberries, at least two quarts, to be produced on or before 1st Saturday of June.

Best Raspberries, three quarts, 2d Saturday in June.

Best Gooseberries, six sorts, one pint each.

Best Cherries, four sorts, one quart of each.

Best Apricots, two sorts, half doz. of each.

Best Pears, six sorts, half dozen of each.

Best Foreign Grapes, four sorts, two clusters of each.

Best Native Grapes, four sorts, two clusters of each.

Best Plumbs, four sorts, one doz. of each.

Best Apples, (early) four sorts, half peck of each, on or before 2d Saturday of July.

Best Apples, (late), six sorts, half peck of each, after the 1st of February.

Best Peaches, (early), 2d Saturday of August, four sorts, one dozen of each.

Best Peaches, (late), after 2d Saturday of September, four sorts, one dozen of each.

Best Figs, two sorts, one dozen of each.

Best Quinces, two sorts, half peck of each.

Best Nectarines, two sorts, half dozen of each.

Best Cauliflowers, two at least, to be presented on or before 2d Saturday in April.

Best Asparagus, [forced,] two bunches, fifty stalks in each, 2d Saturday in March.

Best Mushrooms, half peck, to be produced before the end of April.

Best early Cabbage, [York kind,] six heads.

Best Sea Kale, two bunches, twelve in each.

Best Rhubarb, for tarts, two bunches, twelve in each.

Best Beets, at least one dozen before 1st June.

Best Carrots, two bunches, twelve in each, 2d Saturday in June.

Best Lettuce, [forced,] four heads, 1st Saturday in March.

Best Lettuce in open ground, six heads.

Best Onions, from seed in one season, one peck.

Best Cape Broccoli, four heads.

Best Egg Plants, at least two.

Best and largest Tomatoes, one dozen.

Best Cucumbers for pickling one hundred.

Best early Celery, two bunches, 2d Saturday in October.

Best Asparagus in open ground, two bunches.

Best winter Canteloup Melon, two best.

Offered by an Individual.

For the best Potatoes, one bushel, silver cup.

For the best Sweet Potatoes, one bushel do.

Each must be accompanied with a statement showing the kind of seed used and how cut; the quality of the soil, whether manured or not, the kind of manure, and how applied, the season, whether favourable or otherwise, in a word, the entire process of culture and mode of treatment, otherwise no award.

The committees on fruit and vegetables are prepared to receive for examination any thing that may be sent if deposited at the Farmer Office, No. 16, S. Calvert street, on Saturdays, between the hours of eight and nine in the morning. They will report accordingly, and a record will be kept of every thing presented.

Ornamental Department.

Best collection of Camellias in flower, 10

Best do. Roses, do 5

Best do. Pelargoniums, do 5

Best do. Hyacinths, do 5

Best do. Tulips, do 5

Best do. Carnations, do 5

Best do. Dahlias, do 5

Best do. Chrysanthemums, do 5

Best do. Primula polyanthus do 5

For the finest and rarest Exotic Plant, 20

For the best conducted Green-house, 20

By Individuals.

For the best and rarest Tropical Epiphyte, or Air-plant, (orchideous) in flower when exhibited, with account of native country, habit and mode of treatment, 210

Best collection of Ericas or Heaths in flower, at least six kinds, (E. Mediterranea and rubra excluded), with account of culture and treatment, 10

Best dozen sorts of Auriculars in bloom, 5

Competition for these premiums free to all citizens of Maryland, and of that portion of the District, north of Potomac.

Published by order of the Council.

H. F. DICKHUT, Sec'y.

To whom apply for further information.

Editors throughout the state are requested to insert the above.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF JOEL CLOUGH THE MURDERER.

CloUGH, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, sentenced to be hanged on Friday next, made his escape from the Mount Holly state prison, between Saturday and Sunday morning. The particulars, as we have ascertained them from a member of the Sheriff's family, are substantially as follow: Upon the discovery of CloUGH's previous attempt to escape, he was removed to a dungeon, where he remained until a few days ago. Several persons who visited him, complained that this dungeon was an unfit place for a man to remain in, who had but a few days to live, and the Sheriff, willing to act as humanely as the law would allow, offered to remove CloUGH to a large room, provided he would consent to be chained. To this CloUGH readily consented, and

he was accordingly placed in a room, in the third story, where he remained until the evening of the 10th inst. day night previous to his escape. He placed himself in the chimney, and hid all the beams of the light. As he spoke, which he probably found in the room, and which was not known to be in his possession—he had converted into a saw, with which he released himself from his chains. These matters all arranged, when the Sheriff retired, CloUGH took his candle, and went away a portion of a window sill, an ordinary wooden frame—by which he tore away a hole, making an opening of six inches in length, through which he escaped, a short time before day break. His safe descent to the yard, was effected by means of his blanket, which he had into slips, and converted into a rope. When in the yard, he procured two boards, and the Sheriff to cover celery beds, and by making a kind of bridge, he was enabled to reach the high wall. His escape was discovered soon after daylight, and the Jail bell being immediately rung a large number of citizens, amounting perhaps to five hundred in all, assembled and started in pursuit. Every barn and building in the neighbourhood was searched, and the country for miles round secured, until evening, without success. The pursuit was taken to guard all the outlets, in every direction from the town, so as to reach his capture, soon or later, certain. CloUGH was first seen by a colored man in a swamp, on the Rancocas river, about five miles west of Mount Holly. It was in the dusk of the evening, and as the fugitive gave an unsatisfactory answer to the legs, he sounded the alarm. The individuals who arrived first were Joel Hollingshead, and Milvine, the latter resident of Mount Holly and well acquainted with CloUGH. The prisoner denied his name, said he was from Philadelphia, but allowed himself to be arrested, without offering resistance, though he had an axe in his possession. He had on the same dress that he wore in the prison! On the day previous to his escape, CloUGH had purchased a pound of crackers. They were found in his possession when arrested. It appears he had secreted himself in a swamp during the whole day, and when he was about pursuing his journey by night. He appeared to be much fatigued with his exertions. In the early part of yesterday, he was tracked in the vicinity of the spot where he was afterwards found. He wore stout pumps, and the course he took from Jail, was plainly observable in several fields adjoining the town. From several circumstances connected with CloUGH's escape, the supposition that he was aided by confederates, is rendered probable. Inquiries are now on foot, to sift this matter to the bottom.

CURIOUS EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

We learn from Waltham, that during a severe thunder storm on Monday the 8th inst. in the afternoon, the Waltham Factory was struck with lightning. The fluid passed in the rod on the small Factory until it reached the part of the roof, to which the force pump is attached. It then separated, a portion of it passing through the roof, making quite a hole, on to the pump pipe. Another portion passed along the rod until it reached the dressing room window, where the pipe was resting almost upon the glass, and passed through the window, breaking the glass, and melting the end of the pipe. The remainder of the charge passed into the pump near the picker. There is a pipe which leads from the forcing pump at the bottom into the size room, to convey water; and under that leads from the boiler in a wooden box, under ground to the large Mill, to convey water. This pipe ends near the furnace. As the boiler passed down the pump pipe, it struck the boiler, and knocked off some of the bricks, and passed along the steam pipe to the large mill, where it went up the furnace and smoke pipe, along the hot air pipe on the floor—blowing a number of pieces of cotton waste—blew it and split the cap on the top of the upper shaft, and passed down the water shaft. Both mills were in operation at the time, but no person was in the least injured!

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

We learn that an inmate of one of the principal boarding houses in the lower part of Broadway, N. Y. was yesterday morning covered dead on the floor of his room, having cut his throat with a penknife. The body, which was found broken off and remaining in his neck, and the haft lying by his side, deceased who is about 40 years of age, a gentleman of wealth from the Island of Jamaica, whence he arrived in this city a few days ago, having been induced by his friends to take a sea voyage as a means of relieving mental suffering occasioned by a recent severe domestic affliction. Subsequently, upon his arrival he had remained cheerful and appeared to have become excited, and departed to dwell on his misfortunes. The deceased's companion proposed a visit to his garden, and by this and other means, had, he thought, succeeded in diverting his mind, and left him late at night in a state of apparent tranquility, but on calling at the room the next morning, found him as described. Verdict of the coroner's jury, suicide.

A CURIOSITY.

A gentleman of New Haven (Conn.) has several volumes of the first newspaper that ever published in England. It was commenced in 1559, and is entitled "The Mercury," which, by authority, is now deposited at London, by Christopher Baker, the printer. (Queen Elizabeth's printer.)

THE CHOLERA.

Richmond, Va. July 15. Considerable anxiety has been caused by the Cholera which has exhibited itself in the vicinity of the Warm Springs, we deem it prudent to lay before the public the information contained in the following extract of a dated.

Richmond, Va. July 15.

Form Springs, 3d July 1833. The symptoms of Cholera in the Cow pastures have totally disappeared, and the opinion now is, that it was not the cholera which carried off the labourers on the lake. There are nearly three hundred men at the White Sulphur, and considerable numbers at the other watering places.

Alleganham states that the Cholera is in Kanawha county.

Pittsburg, July 16.

HOSPITAL REPORT. July 16, 1833, 9 o'clock, A. M. Jones, (man of colour), admitted—lying in Diamond alley, recently from Ala., 23 years of age, Cholera Acute, convalescent.

Miller, admitted as per former report, convalescent.

Murphy, remaining in Hospital.—Mrs. Kerr, Strawberry Cholera, convalescent.

July 16, 1833.

EL PETTIGREW, Esq. Within our knowledge, but seven cases of Cholera have occurred within the city during the last week ending this morning, making, in all, 39 deaths the commencement, (June 11th.)

Lexington, Ky. July 15. With feelings of the profoundest gratitude to all wise Providence, we can now state that our city has again become entirely healthy. There is, at this time, no appearance of that dreadful scourge, with which we have been so severely visited, in any part of the city. The last death that occurred, on Wednesday evening or night last, was a woman of Major John Telford.

New Orleans, July 6.

CHOLERA. For the information of our absent friends townsmen we state, that the Cholera, as epidemic has ceased to exist in this city; have not heard of a single case for a number of days; the deaths that now occur are of various diseases, and the majority are among the coloured population. The accounts from every part of the state, are, we happy to observe, represent it to be on decline, and we are in hopes that it will be in our power to announce its entire appearance from this region.

THE CHOLERA.

Williamsport, Md. July 20. Cases of cholera among the canal hands have occasionally occurred since our last; but we work may now be said to be quite clear of the disease. Its fluctuations depend very much upon those of the weather, and the care and attention of those to whom it has yet continued.

Kanawha County, Va. The Charleston Banner of the 11th gives particular account of the cholera, which prevailed in that town and its vicinity. From the 1st to the 9th July, there were 9 deaths the Kanawha Salines—at Charleston 5. In addition to which, some deaths have occurred among the blacks at the Salines, not exceeding, however, according to the best information we can obtain, 4 or 5. The Banner was unable to state with precise accuracy the cases of confirmed cholera, which had occurred in the county; but it presents the reports of the physicians, as far as it had collected them. Dr. Patrick reports 13 cases within the week, but no deaths—those remaining are convalescent. Dr. Rogers, 7 cases, of which 1 died, 5 have recovered, 3 convalescent. Dr. Patney, 8 cases and 2 deaths. Dr. Mann reports at Coalbridge, 3 cases, no deaths. Dr. Street reports at the K. Salines, the number of marked cases at 23—of eight warning diarrhoea, &c. 26, of cholera morbus and spasmodic cholera 4—deaths 4. Dr. English reported 21 patients with spasmodic cholera, 7 of whom died. The number of cases of premonitory diarrhoea, I have no means of stating with exactness; 70 I find, but must greatly exceed that number. I have found no difficulty in arresting the disease in this stage, with Dr. Patterson's Prescription. 30 grains Rhei, (Rhubarb) 5 of Calomel, and 1 grain of Sul. Morpheus, or opium, made into a powder or bolus and taken, followed in 6 or 8 hours, with a dose of oil. I have seldom found it necessary to repeat the dose, which would be necessary, if the watery dejections continued.

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Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS
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We are authorized by the Managers of the Female Benevolent Society of All-Hallow's Parish, to state, that as a more suitable place than the one first contemplated for holding the FAIR, has been obtained, that a change in the place of holding it is made. They therefore give notice to the public, that through the politeness and at the request of Mr. Solomon Sparrow, the Fair will be held at his house, near South River Church.

Persons working for the Fair, are requested to send their contributions to the said place on Monday previous to the holding of the same, where the Committee appointed by the said Society will be to receive them.

The Baltimore American, and Marlborough Banner, and other papers publishing the notice, will please make this alteration.

SOUTH RIVER FAIR.

Near the side of the road leading from South River Ferry to Calvert county stands one of the most antiquated Churches in the state of Maryland. The little eminence upon which it is erected as well as the Church itself, is nearly obscured by a surrounding forest. Its unassuming spire is unseen until you approach its very vicinity, when it breaks upon the sight in a manner which might be well adapted to increase the veneration which its age and its object are alike calculated to inspire. The arrangement of the interior is still more calculated to remove the mind of the beholder to ages long gone by, and to associate his reflections with the spirits of those whose green graves surround the edifice, were it not that the first emotions which are excited by the surrounding neglect and dilapidation call for a sigh, that the sons of those who laboured to erect, have not had sufficient consideration—we will use—instead of a severe expression—to keep from ruins, the fabric which the piety of their forefathers erected and dedicated to the worship of the Supreme, the bountiful giver of all the blessings we enjoy. The melancholy train of reflections to which these objects irresistibly lead the mind, will not be unpleasantly interrupted by announcing that the daughters of this venerable church, associated with other industrious females of the neighbourhood under the title of *The Female Benevolent Society of All-Hallow's Parish*, have piously undertaken the task of raising a fund, sufficient to repair and render comfortable, the place for holding their religious assemblies. To aid in this pious undertaking, they have determined to hold a FAIR, which will commence on Tuesday the 30th July instant, at the house of Mr. Solomon Sparrow, near South River Church; where it is hoped that the liberal spirit for which that neighbourhood has always been distinguished, will not be summoned in vain. The Ladies, not only of that vicinity, but of other places, are invited to aid the enterprise. It is by uniting efforts—by gathering the mite from every willing hand, that Temples are sometimes reared, and Monuments erected. Surely this, though a secluded and humble temple, being dedicated as it is, to the worship of the Living God, and intended to shelter worshippers around HIS altar, can be saved from ruin?

Refreshments for persons attending the Fair, and feed for their horses, will be provided. If the weather on the day appointed, be unfavourable, the first fair day thereafter will be embraced for the object.

[Md. Rep.]

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We have not received the proceedings of the Convention, by which Mr. McKim was nominated as a candidate for Congress, in the above district. We presume we shall receive them, when we will lay them before our readers.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

An Examination of the several Classes in this Institution, will be held, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of this week, in the following

ORDER:

Seniors.—*Laws of Nations and Constitution of the United States*, (Kent's Commentaries) *Optics*, (Olmsted's Philosophy) *French*, (Select Tragedies.)

Juniors.—*Græca Majora*, (Plato, Aristotle, Longinus and Theocritus) *Tacitus*, (History) *Conic Sections*, (Hutton) *French*, (Select Tragedies.)

Sophomores.—*Greek*, (Homer's Iliad) *Latin*, (Juvenal's Satires) *French*, (Grammar and Exercises.)

Freshmen.—*Greek and Latin*, *Algebra*, *Antiquities*, &c. &c.

Hours of Examination, from 9 till 12 A. M. and from 3 till 6 P. M.

Literary and Scientific Gentlemen, and the friends of the College, generally, are invited to attend.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS, Pres.

St. John's College.
Annapolis, July 23d, 1883.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

A meeting of the newly organized Board of Trustees of St. John's, was held, on the 10th inst. at which the Judges of the Court of Appeals, appeared and took their seats. In consequence of the late act of the Legislature, the Board, proceeded to establish a Professorship of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. By a subsequent election, Professor J. T. Duquenois, of Baltimore, was unanimously appointed to occupy that Chair, and we are highly gratified to learn, that he has since signified his acceptance of the same. It is understood that the Professor, will commence his first term of Lectures here, at the

close of the next course in the University of Maryland, and that this arrangement will not interfere with his duties, as Professor of Chemistry in that Institution.

The Board, also, passed a resolution, to admit into the College, *free of tuition*, one Student from each county in the State, the candidates being required to present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, and of superior abilities. This noble benefit which the State has placed at the disposal of the Board, will increase the number of Beneficiaries at the college, to twenty-nine, who will thus be enabled to obtain a liberal education without any charge for attendance on Lectures, or, for instruction in the highest branches of learning. Applications are to be made to the Rev. H. Humphreys, the President of the College.

The friends of Education in Maryland, have now the satisfaction of seeing St. John's placed upon equal standing with the respectable Colleges in our sister States. The following Professorships are filled, namely, one of *Moral Science*, one of *Chemistry*, *Mineralogy*, *Geology*, one of *Ancient Languages*, one of *Mathematics and Civil Engineering*, one of *Modern Languages*, and one of *English Literature*. The apparatus for *Natural Philosophy* and *Astronomy*, has received very large additions, during the present year and the Classes have the benefit of a full Course of Lectures by the President, on all the topics of these two important branches. The *Collegiate course*, extends through four years; and a Grammar School is connected with the College, at which, boys are prepared for admission into the *Freshman Class*. Students from abroad, may be admitted to any standing in the several classes, by undergoing the prescribed examinations, which, in their extent and severity, do not fall short of the examinations required in the Colleges of New England.

For the Maryland Gazette.

After a lapse of thirty years, I find myself once more in Annapolis, the spot where I first awoke into being; the tomb of my fathers, the scene of my youthful gambols, and where have been spent the earliest and happiest days of my life. I remember as well as yesterday, when with tearful eyes I bid a long farewell to relatives and friends, and how eagerly I watched my native city with its glittering spires gradually sinking from my view, and when the last object that told of home was no longer visible, what a terrible sensation of desolation and desolating wretchedness came over me.

"So loath we part from all we love,
From all the links that bind us;
So turn our hearts, we feel, to you
To those who love us fondly."

But the mind of youth, however deeply it may feel for a home, rises up from dejection, and regains its wonted elasticity. Though clouds of grief and sorrow may for a time darken the youthful horizon, they are soon dissipated by the splendid creation of bright and cheering visions, which imagination conjures up to illumine the dark and impenetrable vista of the future. The vigour by which the spirit recovers from the depths of useless regret, and enters upon new prospects with its accustomed ardour, is only subdued by time. After encountering the cares, and triumphing over the difficulties, to which we are all more or less exposed in this life, how pleasing to revisit the scenes of our childhood, to mark the changes which time has wrought in our absence, to go back to by-gone days, when we were strangers to the corroding influence of care, and the deep blight of sorrow and affliction. I cannot describe the exalted and thrilling emotions that agitated my bosom, as I again traversed this ancient city, where every spot is hallowed by the recollection of some youthful incident. The city itself presents a much more pleasing spectacle to the eye of the visitor than it did thirty years ago. The principal streets have since that time been well graded, curbed, and handsomely paved. Many old dilapidated buildings have been razed to the ground, and new ones erected in their stead; and handsome and commodious dwellings now stand where formerly there were none. Those stately mansions, formerly the residence of wealth and splendid hospitality, though they have changed occupants, have been kept in so complete repair, that they show not the effects of time, save that their walls look somewhat more ancient. But an almost entire new population has sprung up in Annapolis since I left there. I felt that I was a stranger in my own native city. A few years make such a havoc in human generations that we soon see ourselves deprived of those with whom we entered the world, and whom the participation of pleasures or fatigues had endeared to our remembrance. Where now are those whom I left behind in the full enjoyment of health and happiness, and every comfort and pleasure which wealth could purchase? Time has swept them from the face of the earth. How do the fascinations of exalted rank, and wealth disappear, when it is seen that they afford no protection against the infirmities of the meaneast and lowest of created beings. Where now are the companions of my youth, all those who participated in my pleasures and my cares? How few have been spared to greet me on my return!

"Tempus edax rerum, ingens invidiosus vastas
Omnia destruit, vixitque dentibus ævi
Paulatim lenta consumit omnia morte."

I cannot express the feelings with which I again ramble over the College Green, and with what rapture I gazed on the surrounding scenery that lay in all its loveliness before me. I stood once more beneath the old Poplar Tree, whose spreading branches, and green luxuriant foliage still afford a pleasant retreat from the burning rays of heaven. Venerable trees thus seem created for eternity. Ages have rolled over their heads, the lightning of heaven hath played around them, the elements have beaten upon them, yet they still stand as in days of yore, spreading thy vigorous

and lofty branches far and wide in every direction, as if in scorn and derision of their assaults. Thus mayest thou stand to the end of time, firm and immovable, like mount Atlas.

"When storms and tempests thunder on his brow,
And Ocean break their billows at his foot."

My heart thrilled with rapture, while I stood under the shady branches of this venerable tree, and beheld St. John's College standing on its beautifully sloping eminence. Our school-boy days are looked back to by all with fondness. Oppressed with the cares of life, we contrast our worn and harassed existence with that sweet prime free from anxiety and fragrant with innocence. I approached it, and as I wandered round its classic walls, it called back the sweetness of the past, my memory struggled through the mist of many years—I thought of the many pleasant hours, I had spent together with dear companions within its walls in the pursuit of knowledge, and what pain and deep regret, the arrival of that period brought with it which was to sever the fond associations by which we were united with our Alma Mater. I pictured her to my mind in the days of her glory and prosperity, when nurtured and cherished by the State, and how amply she requited her fostering care, by sending forth sons of whom any Institution, and any Country might well be proud. While memory fondly dwelt on the former prosperity of St. John's, with what pain and profound sorrow did it recall that act of cruel injustice, and violated faith, on the part of the State, by which her energies were paralyzed, and her usefulness impaired. When I heard of it, I blushed for my native State, I felt that her plighted faith was violated, and the pure ermine of justice stained. It affords me heart-felt gratification to know, that the last Legislature of Maryland were awakened to a proper sense of the justice of the claims of this Institution, and she has been again taken under the fostering care of the State, and that aid again extended to her which for years past, has been so wrongfully withheld. The clouds that have so long portentously lowered around her, begin now to disappear, and St. John's will again, ere long, hold a proud and lofty station among the Temples of Knowledge. It gives me inexpressible pleasure in taking a parting farewell of my old Alma Mater to be able confidently to address her in the language of the Poet

"Happily thy sun emerging yet may shine,
Thou to irradiate with meridian rays
Hours splendid as the past may still be thine,
And bless thy future as thy former clay."

Here I must conclude. The hour for my departure has arrived, and I must now bid adieu to Annapolis, perhaps for ever. Destiny has cast my lot in a distant state, a state endeared to me by adoption, by warm, faithful, and much valued friends, and by the sacred ties of husband and wife, parent and children. I am truly sorry that after so long an absence imperious circumstances should have prevented me from spending one entire day at least in my native city. In the language of a distinguished author, "It was approached with emotions of deep and long-cherished interest—it was quitted with sentiments of profound regret, associated with all that makes remembrance pleasant, and connects the links of memory with the ties of the heart."

From the Balt. Republican.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Delegates appointed to nominate a candidate for Congress, friendly to the present national administration, for the fifth Congressional district, assembled, agreeably to appointment, at Annapolis, on Saturday last, when the Hon. ISAAC MCKIM, of this city, was unanimously nominated. The utmost cordiality of feeling and sentiment prevailed upon the occasion; and such was the spirit displayed by the Delegates composing the Convention that we feel an abundant assurance of success.

Mr. McKim's commercial knowledge qualifies him in a peculiar degree to perform the duties of a Representative in Congress from a commercial district; and having heretofore represented a part of the same district, the character and influence which his talents and commercial knowledge then gave him, furnishes all the evidence that can be desired that he will again be a highly valuable and useful member of Congress.

The district for which he has now been nominated, is composed, it is true, of disjointed portions of territory, but there is an identity of interest among the people composing the different parts of it, which will enable them to act together with harmony of feeling, and concert of purpose. There is nothing which can advance the interest of one portion of the district, which will not have a corresponding effect in promoting the interest of the rest. We may therefore venture to presume that, knowing the worth of Mr. McKim, and his ability and disposition to be useful, which knowledge is furnished by his past conduct, he will receive a cordial and zealous support from all parties of the district.

We cannot conclude our present remarks without expressing an admiration of the disinterested and honourable course pursued by our friends in Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, upon the occasion; and remarking that while it has afforded us sincere pleasure to see them thus manifesting their disposition to sacrifice all minor considerations to the great and paramount object of securing success to the cause in which we are all engaged, it must produce a similar feeling upon that portion of the people of Baltimore who have been connected with them in the division of the state into districts, which will display itself on all suitable occasions. If there ever has been any jealousy and want of cordiality of feeling between the people composing the different portions of the district, the ice has been effectually broken; and we cannot doubt, that hereafter, we shall witness among them that unity of feeling which an identity of interest should always produce.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

July 18, 1883.

The Council in the name of the Society, offer the following premiums to be awarded for specific objects during the ensuing year:

For best Strawberries, at least two quarts, to be produced on or before 1st Saturday of June.

Best Raspberries, three quarts, 2d Saturday in June.

Best Gooseberries, six sorts, one pint each.

Best Cherries, four sorts, one quart of each.

Best Apricots, two sorts, half doz. of each.

Best Peas, six sorts, half dozen of each.

Best Foreign Grapes, four sorts, two clusters of each.

Best Native Grapes, four sorts, two clusters of each.

Best Plums, four sorts, one doz. of each.

Best Apples, (early) four sorts, half peck of each, on or before 2d Saturday of July.

Best Apples, (late,) six sorts, half peck of each, after the 1st of February.

Best Peaches, (early,) 2d Saturday of August, four sorts, one dozen of each.

Best Peaches, (late,) after 3d Saturday of September, four sorts, one dozen of each.

Best Figs, two sorts, one dozen of each.

Best Quinces, two sorts, half peck of each.

Best Nectarines, two sorts, half dozen of each.

Best Cauliflowers, two at least, to be presented on or before 2d Saturday in April.

Best Asparagus, [forced,] two bunches, fifty stalks in each, 2d Saturday in March.

Best Mushrooms, half peck, to be produced before the end of April.

Best early Cabbage, [York kind,] six heads.

Best Sea Kale, two bunches, twelve in each.

Best Rhubarb, for tarts, two bunches, twelve in each.

Best Beets, at least one dozen before 1st June.

Best Carrots, two bunches, twelve in each, 2d Saturday in June.

Best Lettuce, [forced,] four heads, 1st Saturday in March.

Best Lettuce in open ground, six heads.

Best Onions, from seed in one season, one peck.

Best Cape Broccoli, four heads.

Best Egg Plants, at least two.

Best and largest Tomatoes, one dozen.

Best Cucumbers for pickling one hundred.

Best early Celery, two bunches, 2d Saturday in October.

Best Asparagus in open ground, two bunches.

Best winter Cane Melon, two best, Offered by an Individual.

For the best Potatoes, one bushel, silver cup.

For the best Sweet Potatoes, one bushel do.

Each must be accompanied with a statement showing the kind of seed used, and how cut; the quality of the soil, whether manured or not, the kind of manure, and how applied, the season, whether favourable or otherwise, in a word, the entire process of culture and mode of treatment, otherwise no award.

The committees on fruit and vegetables are prepared to receive for examination any thing that may be sent if deposited at the Farmer Office, No. 16, S. Calvert street, on Saturday, between the hours of eight and nine in the morning. They will report accordingly, and a record will be kept of every thing presented.

Ornamental Department.

Best collection of Camellias in flower, 10

Best do. Roses, do 10

Best do. Pelargoniums, do 5

Best do. Hyacinths, do 3

Best do. Tulips, do 3

Best do. Carnations, do 3

Best do. Dahlias, do 3

Best do. Chrysanthemums, do 3

Best do. Primula polyanthus do 2

For the finest and rarest Exotic Plant, 5

For the best conducted Green-house, 20

By Individuals.

For the best and rarest Tropical Epiphyte, or Air-plant, (orchideous) in flower when exhibited, with account of native country, habit and mode of treatment, 10

Best collection of Ericas or Heaths in flower, at least six kinds, (E. Mediterranea and rubra excluded,) with account of culture and treatment, 10

Best dozen sorts of Auriculas in bloom, 3

Competition for these premiums free to all citizens of Maryland, and of that portion of the District, north of Potomac.

Published by order of the Council.

H. F. DICKEHUT, Sec'y.

To whom apply for further information.

Editors throughout the state are requested to insert the above.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF JOEL CLOUGH THE MURDERER.

CloUGH, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, sentenced to be hung on Friday next, made his escape from the Mount Holly state prison, between Saturday and Sunday morning. The particulars, as we have ascertained from a member of the Sheriff's family, are substantially as follow: Upon the discovery of CloUGH's previous attempt to escape, he was removed to a dungeon, where he remained until a few days ago. Several persons who visited him, complained that this dungeon was an unfit place for a man to remain in, who had but a few days to live; and the Sheriff, willing to act as humanely as the law would allow, offered to remove CloUGH to a large room, provided he would consent to be chained. To this CloUGH readily consented, and

he was accordingly placed in a room, in the third story, overlooking the river. CloUGH had been permitted to have a fire in his room, in order to keep him warm during the winter. This privilege he had day night, previous to being sentenced to be hung. He placed in the chimney, and arranged his blanket before it, in such a way as to hide all the beams of the light. An axe, spade, which he probably found in the room, and which was not known to be in his possession, he had converted into a saw, with which he released himself from his chains. Having these matters all arranged, when the Sheriff retired, CloUGH took his candle, and made a way a portion of a window sill, an opening in the wooden frame—by which he tore away the plaster, making an opening of six inches by ten, through which he escaped, a short time before day break.

His safe descent to the yard, was effected by means of his blanket, which he had torn into slips, and converted into a rope. When in the yard, he procured two boards, and the Sheriff to cover celery beds, and by making a kind of bridge, he was enabled to reach the high wall.

His escape was discovered soon after daylight, and the Jail bell being immediately rung a large number of citizens, amounting perhaps to five hundred in all, assembled and started in pursuit. Every barn and building in the neighbourhood was searched, and the country for miles round scoured, until evening, without success. The precaution was taken to guard all the outlets, in every direction from the town, so as to reach his capture, soon or later, certain.

CloUGH was first seen by a colored man in a swamp, on the Rancocas river, about a mile west of Mount Holly. It was in the dusk of the evening, and as the fugitive gave an unsatisfactory answer to the legal sounded the alarm. The individuals who arrived first were Joel Hollingshead, and Milvine, the latter resident of Mount Holly, and well acquainted with CloUGH. The prisoner denied his name, said he was from Philadelphia, but allowed himself to be rested, without offering resistance, though he had an axe in his possession. He had the same dress that he wore in the prison.

On the day previous to his escape, CloUGH had purchased a pound of crackers. These were found in his possession when arrested. It appears he had secreted himself in a swamp during the whole day, and when he was about pursuing his journey by night, he appeared to be much fatigued with exertions. In the early part of yesterday, he was tracked in the vicinity of the spot where he was afterwards found. He wore spiked pumps, and the course he took from the Jail, was plainly observable in several fields adjoining the town.

From several circumstances connected with CloUGH's escape, the supposition that he was aided by confederates, is rendered probable. Inquiries are now on foot, to sift this matter to the bottom.

CURIOUS EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

We learn from Waltham, that during a severe thunder storm on Monday the 8th in the afternoon, the Waltham Factory struck with lightning.—The fluid passed the rod on the small Factory until it reached the part of the roof, to which the force pump is attached. It then separated, a portion of it passing through the roof, and quite a hole, on to the pump pipe. Another portion passed along the roof until it reached the dressing room window, where the pipe was resting almost upon the glass; it passed through the window, breaking ten panes of glass, and melting the end of the pipe. The remainder of the charge passed into the room near the picker. There is a pipe which leads from the forcing pump at the bottom into the size room, to convey water; and another leads from the boiler in a wooden building ground to the large Mill, to convey water. This pipe ends near the furnace. As the fluid passed down the pump pipe, it struck the boiler, and knocked off some of the bricks; it passed along the steam pipe to the large mill, went up the furnace and smoke pipe—passed along the hot air pipe on the floor—split a number of pieces of cotton waste—split and split the cap on the top of the spray shaft, and passed down the water wheel. Both mills were in operation at the time, no person was in the least injured!

Lowell Jour.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

We learn that an inmate of one of the principal boarding houses in the lower part of Broadway, N. Y. was yesterday morning covered dead on the floor of his room, with his throat cut with a penknife, the blade of which was found broken off and remaining in his neck, and the haft lying by his side. The deceased who is about 40 years of age, a gentleman of wealth from the Island of Jamaica, whence he arrived in this city a few days ago, having been induced by his friends to take a sea voyage as a means of relief from mental suffering occasioned by a recent severe domestic affliction. Subsequently to his arrival he had remained cheerful and appeared to have become excited, and appeared to dwell on his misfortunes. On this account his companion proposed a visit to his garden, and by this and other means, he had, he thought, succeeded in diverting his mind, and left him late at night in a state of apparent tranquillity; but on calling at the room the next morning, found him as described. Verdict of the coroner's jury, suicide.

A CURIOSITY.

A gentleman of New Haven (Conn.) has several volumes of the first newspaper that ever published in England. It was commenced in 1539, and is entitled "The Mercury," which, by authority, is printed at London, by Christopher Baker, her Majesty's Queen Elizabeth's printer.

THE CHOLERA.

Richmond, Va. July 18.
 During the night, from the canal, reached a Sunday afternoon, sick, and died of the same disease. This is the second case of the second case, that we have had in our town contains unusually.

Richmond, Va. July 18.
 Considerable anxiety has been caused by the fact that the Cholera had exhibited itself in the vicinity of the Warm Springs, we deem it prudent to lay before the public the information contained in the following extract of a dated.

Warm Springs, 3d July 1833.
 The symptoms of Cholera in the Cow pastures have totally disappeared, and the opinion now is, that it was not the cholera which carried off the laborers on the bank. There are nearly three hundred men at the White Sulphur, and considerable numbers at the other watering places.

Pittsburg, July 16.
HOSPITAL REPORT.
 July 16, 1833, 9 o'clock, A. M.
 Jones, (man of colour,) admitted—lying in Diamond alley, recently from Ala., 23 years of age, Cholera Acute, convalescent.

July 16, 1833.
 Miller, admitted as per former report, remaining.
 Murphy, remaining.
 Mrs. Kerr, Strawberry Cholera, convalescent.

Lexington, Ky. July 13.
 With feelings of the profoundest gratitude to all wise Providence, we can now state that our city has again become entirely healthy. There is, at this time, no appearance of that dreadful scourge, with which we have been so severely visited, in any part of the city. The last death that occurred, on Wednesday evening or night last, a woman of Major John Tifford.

CHOLERA.
 For the information of our absent friends, we state, that the Cholera, an epidemic has ceased to exist in this city; have not heard of a single case for a number of days; the deaths that now occur are in various diseases, and the majority are among the coloured population. The accounts from every part of the state, are, we are happy to observe, represent it to be on the decline, and we are in hopes that it will be in our power to announce its entire appearance from this region.

THE CHOLERA.
Williamsport, Md. July 20.
 Cases of cholera among the canal hands are occasionally occurring since our last but we may now be said to be quite clear of the disease. Its fluctuations depend very much upon those of the weather, and the care and attention of those to whom it has yet been confined.

Kanawha County, Va.
 The Charleston Banner of the 11th gives particularly account of the cholera, which prevailed in that town and its vicinity. From the 1st to the 9th July, there were 9 deaths in the Kanawha Salines—at Charleston 5, in addition to which, some deaths have occurred among the blacks at the Salines, not exceeding, however, according to the best information we can obtain, 4 or 5. The Banner was unable to state with precise accuracy the cases of confirmed cholera, which had occurred in the county; but it presents the reports of the physicians, as far as it had collected them. Dr. Patrick reports 13 cases within the week, but no deaths—those remaining are convalescent. Dr. Rogers, 7 cases, of which 1 died, 3 have recovered, 3 convalescent. Dr. Patton, 8 cases and 2 deaths. Dr. Mann reports at Coalbridge, 3 cases, no deaths. Dr. Street reports at the K. Salines, the number of marked cases at 22—of eight warning diarrhoea, &c. 26, of cholera morbus and spasmodic cholera 4—deaths 4. Dr. English reported 21 patients with spasmodic cholera, 7 of whom died. The number of cases of premonitory diarrhoea, I have no means of stating with exactness; 70 I find, but it must greatly exceed that number. I have found no difficulty in arresting the disease in this stage, with Dr. Patterson's Prescription. 30 grains Rhei. (Rhubarb) 5 of Calomel, and 4 grain of Sul. Morphia, or 1 opium, made into a powder or bolus and taken, followed in 6 or 8 hours, with a dose of oil. I have seldom found it necessary to repeat the dose, which would be necessary, if the watery dejections continued.

CHOLERA.
 The Banner adds for Wednesday, July 10, 3 new cases only have been reported in the last 48 hours—no deaths.

CHOLERA.
 The Lewisburg Alleganician of the 12th states, that the cholera was abating on the Kanawha—and that it had not approached nearer to Lewisburg than the Kanawha Licks.

Pittsburg, July 19.
CHOLERA.
 From Monday, the 8th instant, until Monday the 15th inst, there were 3 deaths of cholera in this city; and from the last named day until Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. one death. The patients in the hospital have all been discharged, and no new applications for three days.

CHOLERA AT SHELBYVILLE, TENN.
 A correspondent, who writes us from Shelbyville, under date of Tuesday, July 9, at 10 o'clock A. M. furnishes us the list of deaths by cholera to that afflicted town. 62 whites, 27 blacks—55.

On Thursday evening the 16th, by the same, Mr. John Chance to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Richard Frost, deceased, all of Calvert county Md.
 by the Rev. Nicholas I. Watkins, on Friday night last, Mr. STEPHEN LEWIS, son of Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Brockett, deceased, all of South River.

PUBLIC SALE.
 THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 17th day of August next, the Farm upon which he at present resides. The qualities of this land it is deemed unnecessary to recommend, being too well known to need it. There is in the tract 295 ACRES.

It has upon it a comfortable DWELLING, Two TOBACCO HOUSES, and every other necessary building. It has advantages as to location, being situated, adjoining Gifford Factory, owned by Mr. James Owens, and immediately between the farms of Mr. John G. Groun and Dr. Charles G. Worthington, two and a half miles above the Savage Factory on the Washington Turnpike Road. It is also well watered by fine springs. It will be sold if desired at private sale. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises. EDWARD DORSEY, of Rich'd.

By reference to our obituary head to-day, it will be seen that two more of the passengers of the steam-boat Reindeer died of Cholera, in this town, last week. We also learn that another negro woman, belonging to Mr. John Drew, of the Cherokee Nation, died on board of her, of the same disease, after she passed up, in 7 or 8 hours after the attack. This makes nine of the passengers and crew of the Reindeer who have been cut off by this disease since she left New Orleans, or rather since she left Vicksburg, where it is thought it was contracted from passengers taken on board at that place, among whom it first developed itself.

These deaths produced some little alarm among our citizens, at first, but as the disease has not spread, it has entirely subsided, and our town remains as healthy as usual.

Little Rock, (Arkansas) Gaz. of July 3.
CHOLERA.
 From Salem, in this state we learn, by a gentleman of this town who passed through that place on Monday last, that the inhabitants had fled to the country with the exception of a few families, and that about forty deaths had occurred. Several of the most respectable citizens of the town were labouring under the disease. The paper in Salem has ceased to be published.—Indiana Democrat.

FOREIGN.
LATER FROM FRANCE.
 The packet ship Sally at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 3d June. An extra sheet from the office of the New York Courier, supplies us with the following intelligence:

Under date of the 31st May, the correspondent of the Journal du Havre writes as follows:
 "It is not without cause that the governments of Germany and Italy fear a general explosion in their respective countries. The administrations there, instead of exerting themselves to allay the general ferment that exists, and acting up to the opinions of the age, seek only, in a system of persecution, the means of suppressing that revolution which is ready to break out. A traveller who has just traversed all the countries bordering on the Rhine, has given us some details on this subject, which show the height public discontent has attained. The ideas of independence prevailing among the people, and even the peasants, are manifest in the election of members of the liberal party for the legislative bodies now again called together. The parliamentary opposition expected by the High Diet from this source is considered so dangerous, that deliberations have already been held at Frankfurt for the purpose of considering on the means of giving military aid to Baden and Wurtemberg, in case those governments should think it necessary to dissolve the Chambers which are now in session. In that case the Diet will issue a decree, not ordering, it is true, an unlimited suspension of the Constitutional Legislature of the different German states, but giving each government the power to adjourn that action of the national representatives now so much required by the interest of those countries. This project, before been presented at Frankfurt, had been discussed at Vienna and Berlin, and the High Diet will take it into consideration on the return of M. Munch Bellinghausen.

"The situation of the Italian peninsula appears more precarious even than that of Germany, for, judging by the discontent which prevails in Savoy, a general explosion will shortly take place. In that country, no excuse having yet been found for the introduction of Austrian troops, King Albert has hitherto had to depend on his own resources alone, and he has managed so to displease the army, that a general mutiny has occurred in the Sardinian regiments. In consequence of this military conspiracy numerous arrests have been made without any interference on the part of the people, but the last letters from Chambery and Turin, announce that the inhabitants are in motion, and some citizens have been arrested by the Sardinian police.—The court of Turin, alarmed by the turn things have taken, would have no objection to receive some Austrian auxiliaries in the country; but the French cabinet, having received information that negotiations were on foot for this purpose, had strongly opposed it and declared that France would send into the Sardinian territory as many troops as they received there from Austria."

HYMENEA.
 Married, on Tuesday evening July the 16th, by the Rev. John Bowen, Mr. GEORGE W. DOWNS to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Ireland, deceased.

On Thursday evening the 16th, by the same, Mr. John Chance to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Richard Frost, deceased, all of Calvert county Md.
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\$100 REWARD.
 RAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty-two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself

Horace Gibson.
 I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him a gain. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.
 The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick-Town, and Whig, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CLASS, No 15, FOR 1833.
 To be drawn at Philadelphia, on Saturday July 27, 1833.

Sixty-six Number Lottery Ten Drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.

1 prize of 12,500
 1 prize of 6,000
 1 prize of 2,200
 6 prizes of 1,000
 10 prizes of 500
 10 prizes of 400
 10 prizes of 300
 20 prizes of 200
 61 prizes of 100
 56 prizes of 50
 56 prizes of 40
 56 prizes of 30
 112 prizes of 20
 2,240 prizes of 8
 15,400 prizes of 4

18,040 prizes, amounting to \$137,280.

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1.

Tickets and shares for sale at DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE. (Opposite the Post Office.) July 25.

IN CHANCERY.
 8 July, 1833.

Richard Estep and Henry A. Hall, Sur'g. Adm'rs. of Rezin Estep.

Ann Sparrow, Joseph G. Hutton, Aseneth G. Hutton, Enuch A. Hutton, and William F. Hutton.
ORDERED. That the sale of the real estate made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, the trustee in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 9th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of August next, in one of the Annapolis newspapers.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1083 57.

True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS.
 Reg. Cur. Can.

July 17.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.
 Annapolis, June 19th 1833.

IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with the supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis; and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order,
 June 20. 5 M. MAYNARD, Cash.
 The Gazette, and American Baltimore, will publish the above once a week six weeks.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.
WHERAS Israel Davidson, late Collector of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, had returned to the Commissioners for said county the following list of Lands on which taxes are due for the years 1830 and 1831, and of which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:

Names of Persons Assessed.
 Anderson, John
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 Barnes, Eliza
 Brewer, Hannah
 Barber, Aquila
 Brown, Valentine's heirs
 Barrett, Joseph A.
 Cole, William
 Coart, William
 Childs, William of Wm's heirs
 Cromwell, Randolph
 Cromwell, Giles
 Dowell, William
 Dorsey, John of John
 Duvall, Mary
 Dunn, James
 Elliott, Daniel
 Greery, Henry
 Hall, Warfield's heirs
 Hodges, Henry, Sen.
 Hammond, Larkin

Names of Lands.
 Providence,
 Part of Howard's Respection and part of Second Discovery,
 Name unknown,
 Part of Invasions,
 Smith's Forest,
 Part of Hanover,
 Part of Brown's Forest and part of Felicity,
 House and Lot in Annapolis,
 Beaver Dams,
 Lot at Pig Point,
 Name unknown,
 Part of Cromwell's Inheritance,
 Part of Cromwell's Inheritance,
 Lot at Pig Point,
 Name unknown,
 Part of First Discovery,
 House and Lot in Annapolis,
 Name unknown,
 Part of Littleworth,
 Part of Hampton Court,
 Part of Hammond's Retreat,
 Part of Addition to Timber Neck, and part of Polecat Glade,
 Part of Findland,
 Hall's Palace,
 House and Lot in Annapolis,
 Part of Whortleberry Forest,
 Davidson's Reserve,
 House and Lot in Annapolis,
 Part of Young's Locust Plains and Henderson's Meadows,
 Part of Holland's Chance,
 Lot at Pig Point,
 Part of Hopkins' Choice, McKinsey's Hills, and McKinsey's Pleasure,
 Part of September 14th, 1754, I, John Hammond son of John, was born,
 Part of Hanover,
 House and Lot in Annapolis,
 House and Lot in Annapolis,
 House and Lot in Annapolis,
 Part of Fredericksburg,
 Part of Portland Manor,
 Part of Mountville,
 Part of Walker's Inheritance,
 George's Luck,
 House and Lot in Annapolis,
 Lot at Pig Point,
 Part of St. James' Park,
 Name unknown,
 Part of Trusty Friend and Mount Vernon,
 Name unknown,
 Soldier's Delight,
 Name unknown,
 Name unknown,
 Part of Beaver Range,
 Part of Hammond Gist,

Amount of Tax due.
 1830, 1831.
 2 42
 3 45
 1 51 3 61
 1 45 1 48
 4 40
 56
 4 84
 2 83
 59 43
 59 73
 2 50
 1 56
 1 56
 56 61
 2 13
 1 56
 3 80
 1 41
 2 88 2 83
 1 73
 10 17
 69
 3 13 3 45
 1 03
 1 27
 2 30
 1 50
 3 23
 80
 56 61
 4 04 4 42
 5 73
 2 99
 3 80
 95
 1 90
 21 29
 8 74
 83
 5 87
 1 47 1 61
 1 27
 56 61
 42 46
 3 15 3 45
 11 39
 50
 3 42
 2 30
 51
 2 30
 2 30

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That unless the County charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state."

By order,
 R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
 Comm'rs. A. A. Colly.

July 25.
 The Editors of the American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for four weeks.

IN CHANCERY,
 13th July, 1833.

Peter H. Terrio

IN CHANCERY,
 July Term, 1833.

Joseph Evans and James Iglehart, vs.

Matthew Pascal & Virginia Pascal.
 The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for a conveyance to the complainant by the defendants of the property hereinafter mentioned.

The bill states, that Andrew Candolle, now deceased, heretofore contracted with Matthew Pascal, and his wife Virginia, for the sale, conveyance and assurance, for the sum of seven hundred dollars as the consideration therefor, to him said Candolle, of all the leasehold, interest, and term of years theretofore vested in said Virginia, and then belonging to said Matthew in right of his said wife, in and of all that piece or parcel of ground situate in the city of Baltimore, which said Candolle conveyed to said Virginia by deed, bearing date the 13th of May 1824.—That said Candolle paid and satisfied said Matthew and Virginia the said consideration above stated, and that thereupon, in order to the conveyance to said Candolle by them of said piece or parcel of ground, and leasehold interest and term of years, the said Matthew and Virginia then being and residing, as they now do, in the Republic of Colombia, executed to the said Candolle the deed or instrument of writing, exhibited with the bill, and which purports to convey and assure to said Candolle, his executors, administrators and assigns, the said piece or parcel of ground, and said leasehold interest and term of years. That said Candolle transferred and assigned to complainant, among other property, the said piece or parcel of ground, leasehold interest, and term of years, upon certain trusts in the deed in that behalf set forth. That complainant is advised said deed from said Matthew and Virginia is informally executed, the acknowledgment thereof not being according to the acts of Assembly as made and provided in cases of conveyances from nonresident grantors, and in the execution thereof is otherwise defective, by reason whereof the complainant is not vested with the perfect legal estate in the premises. The bill also states, that the defendants reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 20th day of August next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill; that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 15th day of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed. True Copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS.
 Reg. Cur. Can.

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 Part of Hanover,
 Part of Brown's Forest and part of Felicity,
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 Lot at Pig Point,
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 Name unknown,
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 House and Lot in Annapolis,
 Name unknown,
 Part of Littleworth,
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 10 17
 69
 3 13 3 45
 1 03
 1 27
 2 30
 1 50
 3 23
 80
 56 61
 4 04 4 42
 5 73
 2 99
 3 80
 95
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 Davidson's Reserve,
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 Part of Young's Locust Plains and Henderson

FROM "PENNY, BY H. F. GUILD." **MARY DOW.**

"Come in, little stranger," I said
 As the tapped at my half open door;
 While the blanket pinned over her head,
 Just reached to the basket she bore.
 A look full of innocence fell
 From her modest and pretty blue eyes,
 As she said, "I have matches to sell,
 And ready to light with a touch."
 "A penny a bunch is the price,"
 I think you'll not find it too much;
 They're tied up so even and nice,
 And ready to light with a touch."
 I asked, "What's your name, little girl?"
 "Tis Mary," she said, "Mary Dow,"
 And carefully tossed off a curl,
 That play'd o'er her delicate brow.
 "My father was lost in the deep,"
 The ship never got to the shore;
 My mother is sad and will weep,
 When she hears the wind blow and sea roar.
 "She sits there at home without food,
 Beside old poor sick Willie's bed;
 She paid all her money for wood,
 And so I sell matches for bread."
 "For every time that she tries,
 Some things she'd be paid for, to make,
 And lay down the baby, it cries,
 And that makes my sick brother wake."
 "I'll go to the yard and get chips,
 But then it will make me too sad;
 To see men there building the ships,
 And think they had made one so bad."
 "I've one other gown, and with care,
 We think it may decently pass,
 With my bonnet that's put up to wear,
 To Meeting and Sunday-school class."
 "I love to go where there's fun to be had,
 Of one who's so wise and so good,
 He knows every action and thought,
 And gives even the raven his food."
 "For He, I am sure, who can take
 Such fatherly care of a bird,
 Will never forget nor forsake
 The children who trust in his word."
 "And now if I only can sell
 The matches I brought out to-day,
 I think I shall do very well,
 And mother'll rejoice at the pay."
 "Fie home, little bird, then I thought,
 'Tis home full of joy to your nest!"
 For I took all the matches she brought,
 And Mary may tell you the rest.

THE PRESIDENT. **HIS RECEPTION AT NEW YORK.**

From the New York Mirror.
 [The following letter, from the pen of an accomplished foreigner, was intended solely for the perusal of a London friend; but has been politely handed us for publication.]

LETTER TO A FRIEND IN LONDON.
 I wish you were in this country, my dear B., you would have much to learn, and to unlearn. You would be surprised and delighted, although you would miss some of your accustomed luxuries. I have not myself forgotten you, nor our friends, nor our merry old England; and hallowed in my memory is the recollection of that spot,

"Where Thames is seen
 Gliding between his banks of green,
 While rival villas, on each side,
 Peep from their bowers to woo his tide,
 And like a Turk between two rows
 Of harem beauties, on he goes,
 A lover, loved for e'en the grace
 With which he slides from their embrace!"

but here are scenes, although strangely different, yet of wonderful magnificence, and a people who have been much misrepresented by foreign book makers. I am now in New-York, staying at the Mansion-house, kept by a Mr. Bunker. It is in the lower part of Broadway, a large building not unlike — where, you remember, we put up together. This Broadway is really a fair street, several miles in length; and, although not remarkable for any splendid buildings, (the City Hall is a clever thing, surrounded by a small enclosure, termed "The Park") but throngs of well-dressed people always occupy the sidewalks, and give it a fashionable and happy look. There is, at a southern termination of Broadway, a piece of land fenced off divided into grass plots, and shaded with pleasant trees. It commands a view next to the bay of Naples. It is, indeed, surprisingly beautiful, and provokes continual exclamations of delight from citizens as well as strangers. Before it and around it, stretches the broad bay, studded with islands, and bounded with a bright shore, steam-boats, vessels of war, packet ships, sloops, and a great variety of small craft, are forever gliding over it, giving the scene a striking character of animation. Here the military parade, fire works are exhibited, balloons ascend, and a thousand other little local affairs attract large crowds.

At present the city is all in commotion. It is quite an era, and a very interesting one, in the history of the town, from the fact, that the venerable President of the Republic is now, for the first time in many years, a visitor. He is a man of extraordinary character, and, from his earliest boyhood, has continually grown in popularity. You have heard me before speak of Gen. Jackson, the famous hero of New Orleans—a military chieftain—a soldier of courage and genius, and unrivalled firmness and decision—a statesman; prompt, fearless, and energetic. His coming to New York has been for some time a topic of newspaper comment and congratulation, and of drawing-rooms, as well as pot-house and tavern discussion. There is not, probably living, a man so popular as this aged chief; his name is in every body's mouth; his pictures, busts, &c., have, for many years, crowded the streets and print-shops, windows, parlors, libraries, barber shops, taverns, &c. &c. &c. and, on certain public occasions, he has been from time immemorial to the rising generation, represented in the evening on an illuminated transparency, with one, sometimes two, or three, or four, or five, or six, or seven, or eight, or nine, or ten, or eleven, or twelve, or thirteen, or fourteen, or fifteen, or sixteen, or seventeen, or eighteen, or nineteen, or twenty, or twenty-one, or twenty-two, or twenty-three, or twenty-four, or twenty-five, or twenty-six, or twenty-seven, or twenty-eight, or twenty-nine, or thirty, or thirty-one, or thirty-two, or thirty-three, or thirty-four, or thirty-five, or thirty-six, or thirty-seven, or thirty-eight, or thirty-nine, or forty, or forty-one, or forty-two, or forty-three, or forty-four, or forty-five, or forty-six, or forty-seven, or forty-eight, or forty-nine, or fifty, or fifty-one, or fifty-two, or fifty-three, or fifty-four, or fifty-five, or fifty-six, or fifty-seven, or fifty-eight, or fifty-nine, or sixty, or sixty-one, or sixty-two, or sixty-three, or sixty-four, or sixty-five, or sixty-six, or sixty-seven, or sixty-eight, or sixty-nine, or seventy, or seventy-one, or seventy-two, or seventy-three, or seventy-four, or seventy-five, or seventy-six, or seventy-seven, or seventy-eight, or seventy-nine, or eighty, or eighty-one, or eighty-two, or eighty-three, or eighty-four, or eighty-five, or eighty-six, or eighty-seven, or eighty-eight, or eighty-nine, or ninety, or ninety-one, or ninety-two, or ninety-three, or ninety-four, or ninety-five, or ninety-six, or ninety-seven, or ninety-eight, or ninety-nine, or one hundred, or one hundred and one, or one hundred and two, or one hundred and three, or one hundred and four, or one hundred and five, or one hundred and six, or one hundred and seven, or one hundred and eight, or one hundred and nine, or one hundred and ten, or one hundred and eleven, or one hundred and twelve, or one hundred and thirteen, or one hundred and fourteen, or one hundred and fifteen, or one hundred and sixteen, or one hundred and seventeen, or one hundred and eighteen, or one hundred and nineteen, or one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and twenty-one, or one hundred and twenty-two, or one hundred and twenty-three, or one hundred and twenty-four, or one hundred and twenty-five, or one hundred and twenty-six, or one hundred and twenty-seven, or one hundred and twenty-eight, or one hundred and twenty-nine, or one hundred and thirty, or one hundred and thirty-one, or one hundred and thirty-two, or one hundred and thirty-three, or one hundred and thirty-four, or one hundred and thirty-five, or one hundred and thirty-six, or one hundred and thirty-seven, or one hundred and thirty-eight, or one hundred and thirty-nine, or one 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or one hundred and seventy-three, or one hundred and seventy-four, or one hundred and seventy-five, or one hundred and seventy-six, or one hundred and seventy-seven, or one hundred and seventy-eight, or one hundred and seventy-nine, or one hundred and eighty, or one hundred and eighty-one, or one hundred and eighty-two, or one hundred and eighty-three, or one hundred and eighty-four, or one hundred and eighty-five, or one hundred and eighty-six, or one hundred and eighty-seven, or one hundred and eighty-eight, or one hundred and eighty-nine, or one hundred and ninety, or one hundred and ninety-one, or one hundred and ninety-two, or one hundred and ninety-three, or one hundred and ninety-four, or one hundred and ninety-five, or one hundred and ninety-six, or one hundred and ninety-seven, or one hundred and ninety-eight, or one hundred and ninety-nine, or two hundred, or two hundred and one, or two hundred and two, or two hundred and three, or two hundred and four, or two hundred and 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